LAR WEDNESDAY SALE

PETS, CROCKERY, NEW AND SECOND-HAND RANGE BERT DREKEEPING GOODS,

DEGÉ S 200., Auctioneers, 68 West Laborst.

W. F. HODGES & CO.,

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**LEAT A LICKICAL Medians

and fisturday Svenings, all p.ms. Also Thurs

and missiones, Consignments and action fire, be
the residence, Consignments endied. Lib
anticologies a Co., General Auctioneers.

**WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

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LOS MADDISCANS.

BERULAE SALES.

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BERULAE SALES. PHACTONS, & CUTTERS, HARNESS, &t., GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &CO., BDAY, at 10 o'slock, at our salamonna, is Madison-4. EHOLD FURNITURE

GENERAL MERCHANDIAE,

URDAY, at 8% o'clock, at les Madhenes.

BLIC AUCTION rill sell on WEDNESDAY, the anuary, at 1 o'clock p. m., in f our Store, 195 South Water Stock, Fixtures, and Tools at-class Bakery and Confectations

EEPH B. QUINN & CO.

LISON, POMEROY & CO. y Morning, Jan. 30, at 9 1-2 o'cle Regular Sale of New and Resend-hand

1年5年大皇府府皇章5年5

NOTICE. THE CAPPETS, STG., AT ACRES

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1874.

SILKS. &c.

FIELD. LEITER & CO.

VOLUME 27.

State & Washington-sts.,

will open, on MONDAY, Jan. of a handsome line GENUINE JAPANESE SILKS, 50c. per yard and up; JAPANESE POP-LINS, 25c.; a fine assortment Cretonnes, Cashmeres, and larges, for Spring wear; and a full line French and English Prints, Striped and Figured Percales, &c., &c., new designs, and at low prices. Also, spedal importations in Elegant Silks, Grenadines, Tissues, and Chamberries, for Ball and Par-

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS. COAL AND IRON.

ROGERS & CO., 144 MARKET-ST.,

COAL, PIG IRON

BOOTCH PIG (Various Brands), LAKE SUPERIOR (Charcoal), UNION IRON (Anthracité), GRAND TOWER (Bituminous), AMERICAN SCOTCH (Bitumino

WROUGHT IRON BEAMS Girders, Channel, Tee, and Angle Irons,

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PINANCIAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK essor to THATCHER, STANDLEY & CO.), Central City, Colorado.

J. A. THATCHER, Pres., OTTO SAUER, Vice Pres., FRANK C. YOUNG, Cashier.

Canital. \$300.000. Paid in. \$50.000. Refer to Chemical National Bank, New York, Luca Bank, St. Louis, Third National Bank, Chicago. Collections receive prompt personal attention.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE We can make some loans for a term of years on good dly property, in sums of \$3,000 to \$20,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st. ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, Wallet., New York, execute orders for STOCKS DS, AND GOLD, allow a per cent interest on DE TS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerag

STARCH. T. KINGSFORD & SON'S

OSWEGO STARCHE 998--1,000--PURE.

THE VERY PERFECTION OF QUALITY. Families, Hotels, and Laundries VERY MUCH

LOTTERY. \$300,000.

Missouri State Lottery Grand Single Number Schome.

Low the last day of every month. 5, 850 Prizes, amountt 1 km, 00. Whole tickets, 400; Hairses, 53. Send for the MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2466, St.

BUSINESS CARDS. Commissioner of Deeds, Etc.

PARPORTS.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, U. S. Commissioner,
Republic Life Insurance Building, second floo
Salie st. FOR SALE, between in an old etablished and paying business, la and us by the firm of Clark & Hutchins, consistie mill, box factory, engine, boiler, connection parting, pulleys, &c. Also issues of mis-cal number yard, dock, &c. Lumber, bar mans, ofice building, fixtures, &c. For furth-ant inquire on premises, Quarry-ol. and Arche-ter of the premises, Quarry-ol. and Arche-

52 BROADWAY.

DISSOLUTION. princrible heretofers axisting between the unmader the same of the Melrose Manufacturing
o, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Willtonians, The liabilities are assumed by the
partners, F. M. Atkinson and Thomas G.

Manufacturing Conspany, F. M.

THOMAS G. HALL, WILLIAM LEE.

B'NAI B'RITH.

Commencement of the Second Ouinquennial Session.

Address of the Hon. Simon Wolf, Permanent President.

Presentation of a Medal to Mr. Frankland, of Memphis.

Reply of the President.

Report of the Executive Com-

Grand Evening Reception at the Music Hall.

Speeches by Mr. Wolf and Others.

Constitutional Grand Lodge of the Inde-nt Order of B'nai B'rith, a Jewish organi-THEUNE, commenced its second quinquennial session in the Music Hall at noon yesterday. There were about 150 delegates and fifty specta-

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Julius Bien, of New York, the Grand Saar, who welcomed the delegates in an appropriate manner. He said that, coming from all parts of the country, it was natural that they should have different views, but he hoped that brotherly love would inspire them with a feeling of harmony, and that it would characterize their proceedings.

gales, Judge Joseph Koch, of New York, was noninated and elected temporary Chairman. He was conducted to the platforth, and thanked the Convention for being called upon to preside ever their deliberations. He did not regard his selection as a personal com-plinent, but as a courteous act to District No. 1, which, he was proud to say, would always be the first to assist in the work of charity and brother-

On motion, the following Committee on Oredentials was appointed: At large, P. A. Feineman; First District, J. A. Hopferman, — Hershfield; Second District, Aaron Moss, Moses Weinzheiner; Third District, M. Einstein, H. Hamburger; Fourth District, W. Saalburg, M. Greenebaun; Fifth District, V. Rosenberg, M. Behrend; Sixth District, Charles Kozminski, Charles
Stein; Seventh District, Solomon Morris, A.
Loeb. tein; Seventh District, Solomon Morris, A.
.ocb.
The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at half-past 2 o'clock, the temporary I.-seident in the chair. About 100 spectators were present.

The Committee on Credentials submitted their report, showing that 159 delegates were entitled to seats, and it was adopted.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. Heineman, the Convention priceeded to elect permanent officers.

Mr. Frankland, of Memphis, nominated Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C., for President, speaking of him in the most eulogistic terms for his zealous work for the Order. He was elected by acclamation, and escorted to the platform by E. A. Frankland, Adolph Lowenstein, and Jo-

E. A. Frankiand, Adolph Lowenstein, and Joseiph Abrahams. In taking the chair, Mr. Wolf spike as follows:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

IRRETERS OF THE OEDER, GENTLEKEN OF THE CONVENTION: Called to preside over this holorable and important convention, by a manimity as gratifying as it is rare, I fervently hope and trust that this foundation-stone of unanimity will characterize all of our labors during its deliberations. After having traveled, as most of us have, thousands of miles in the most inclesient portion of the year, it would certainly be right and proper that our labors here should not buly tend and lead to that which we do so fervently desire, and to what are the real principles of our institution. I trust that every member here—directly somewhat interested, and indirectly a great deal—will forget himself, will forget locality, will lorget selfstness, jealousies, and the bitter striftes of the past, and remember that we are here an august assemblage to legislate, not alone for the best interests of the Order, but also for the perpetuity and preservation of those dearprinciples which underlie Juadism itself. [Applause.] And, remembering this, acting entirely disinferestedly in a spirit of philanthrophy,—a spirit of raminary,—which is the foundation-stone of our institution, it cannot be otherwise than that. When we have ceased our labors we will have worked and watched for the best interests of himmanity and the highest traits of characters of ciglitation itself. Asking the co-operation of elety one to sustain ne in whatever may bright and proper, and asking your induspence for anything that I may fall to do, I am now, with the most perfound and grateful thanks to one and sli for the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me, ready to proceed to business. [Applause.]

The following engine for the Committee of Right and proper, and and grateful thanks to one and sli for the distinguished honor which you have conferred to the convention of 1863 be in force.

Are mandament to adopt them permanentl

hands of the Convention, that such a resolution as may be deemed proper shall be adopted, expressing the sense of the Convention in presenting it to Brother Frankland, as a general tribute for his great bravery and heroism. [Applause.] A resolution, to be spread upon the minutes, is in order.

Mr. Brien—I take great pleasure in offering a resolution that the Convention adopt as their own, what Brother Wolf has anticipated, in having prepared this beautiful gold medal, as a token of the recognition of the services of Brother Frankland, and that the medal he presented to him at once by the President himself

THE PRESENTATION.

The resolution was adopted, and Julius Bien, Adolph Moses, and Bush were appointed a committee to conduct Mr. Frankland to the hall, he having gone ever to the Sherman House just after the Convention met.

The Committee left the hall and returned in a few moments accompained by Mr. Frankland, who took a position on the platform near the President. As he walked up the aisle, the delegates applauded.

who took a position on the platform near the President. As he walked up the aisle, the delegates applauded.

Mr. Bien—I have the honor of presenting to you, Mr. President, Brother Frankland, the hero of Memphis. [Applause.]

The President—Brother Frankland, it affords me great pleasure to inform you that this Convention, by a unanimous resolution, has seen fit to present to you a slight testimonial of their appreciation and esteem, for the acts of humanity you have performed, not alone in the recent struggle between life and death in your own city, but at all times. [Applause.] In European countries, as you are well aware, Kings and Emperors decorate their favorites with medals. Conquerors, who have captured cities and slain thousands, are also decorated with badges of honor and esteem. It is, however, seldom, and therefore more gratifying, Brother Frankland, that, for acts of humanity in saving life, in alleviating distress, in aiding the sick, medals of honor are given; but it is proper that one should be given by that people and that society which have adopted charity and humanity as their standard for life. As a alight testimonial of the esteem of your brethren, and as a mark of the confidence of this Convention, I have the proud bonor of placing upon your breast this medal (pinning it upon the lappel of Mr. Frankland's coat) which links you forever with this Convention, and which, we hope and trust, you will wear for many a year to come, in health and in prosperity, and transmit it to your children's children as a token of our regard. [Applause.]

THE ERSPONSE.

Mr. Frankland was deeply affected by the

mit it to your children's children as a token of our regard. [Applause.]

THE RESPONS.

Mr. Frankland was deeply affected by the pathetic speech of the President, and shed tears when the delegates rose to their feet as a mark of respect. They remained standing while he responded as follows: Brother Wolf and members of this Convention: What can I say to you, with my heart surcharged and overburdened with feelings of emotion? I can scarce find words to express the thanks of my heart, and they will be merely empty phrises of the lips. The siege, the struggle, the adversity, the affliction, the sickness, and the death through which we have passed, no one knows—no one can ever realize—cave alone those who passed through them. The misery and the distress that beset us on every side, broken, as we were, almost in twain, called for relief and assistance. To you the call was made, and it was cheerfully and lavishly responded to, almost instantaneously. By your liberal contributions to aid the sick, the poor, the suffering, and the distressed, much was done to alleviate the misfortune that stared us in the face and overwhelmed us on all sides. But, brethren, there was one chord more striking, more forcible than all this. The language of encouragement that we received from all sides enabled us to fight with still greater resolution, with still greater fortunde, the enemy of mankind that had appeared among us. It reinvigorated us, so to speak, amidst all our distress, and we tried to do our duty. That you, gentlemen, should have thought fit to place this medal on my breast, as a memento of the late epidemic through which we have passed, was not necessary. There is here, brethren, a wounded heart. The slightest pain or the elightest prick causes the wound to bleed again and ren was its grief, although I have tried to bury it with the dust. But, brethren, the acknowledgment from you that I have done my duty well,—as your Chairman has said that it should be transmitted to my children [here the speaker completely broke down, a

mankind and humanity.

But, brethren, if this Order does not teach these princuples I have been sadly mistaken in it. If the Order of the Brai B'rith does not teach that we should move shoulder to shoulder in the advancement of all that is good and noble; if it does not teach that we should strive to do that which we would have others do to us; if it does not teach that we should be unselfish, and give our helping hand to the sick man, and a brother fallen into poverty, then I do not know the lessons that I have learned; I do not understand the object of this Order; I am at a loss to know for what we have worked and toiled. I have done no more than what I deemed my duty. It was my duty to aid and assist suffering humanity. It was your duty to do the same. Every man is placed here to perform his duty to his brethren; not alone of the covenant into which we have entered, but of the entire human family. [Applause.] Brethren, those who know me best know that I am no egotist, and the plaudits of the world—for these United States are a world within themselves—have reached me from every course, until they have become. I may say without hesitancy, fulsome. But, brethren, when the Bishop of the Episcopal Church at Vicksburg said that, in a city full of churches, with 10,000 Christians, it had been left to a Jow to prove the true type of a Good Samaritan,—when that was wrung from the Christian pulpit, I thought that reflected some credit upon the Jewish order and the Jewish citizenship of the United States. [Applause.] I did not conceive that it was a compliment paid to Frankland, but to his race; and I have labored for twenty-five years to be a representative man down on the banks of the Mississippi—as an indication that the people of the North, the East, the West, and the South believe that they find is my humble self a representative of the principles they enunciate. Brethren, one and all, I thank you for this expression of your regard and esteem. [Applause.]

ciate. Brethren, one and all, I thank you for this expression of your regard and esteem. [Applause.]

The medal is in the shape of a Maltese cross, with chain and pendant held by an American eagle. The cross is divided into six parts, with the following raised designs on the various divisions: 1. Moses. 2. Tablets, containing Ten Commandments, surmounted with the word "Or" (light) in Hebrew capitals. 3. Sick bed with hospital attendant. 4. Good Samaritan under a tree. 5. "Minora," or seven-branched candelabrum. 6. She pherd's crook and lamp. In the centre, which is surrounded with a wreath of yellow gold, is the following inscription: "A. E. Frankland, Memphis, Teun., by the Independent Order of B'nai Brith." On the reverse there is the following inscription: "In the General Convention held at Chicago, Jan. 25, 1874. And he who aids the distressed, relieves the sick, is a greater hero than he who captures the city."

This beautiful memento is of solid gold, and reflects great credit upon the good taste of the designer, the Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington.

EESOLUTIONS OF REGEET.

Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, offered the following. which was adopted:

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ESOLUTIONS OF REGEET.

Prespicent of the Executive Committee

ill be submitted, and erience points to the direction of a cur fundamental principles, the fostering arotherly love, unity should be paramount to other interests.

I regret not to be able to lay before you a statist resume of the condition of the Order at this of but two of the annual reports of the districts, I be having reached me, and I ask permission to be having reached me, and I ask permission to be a compared to the districts, I be a submitted to the districts of the district of the d

probably not be less than 1,500.

THE FINANCES.

The financial affairs of the Constitution Grand Lodge have been conducted with strict economy, and no disbursement has been made not authorized by law. The strvices of the Secretary having been rendered gratuitously, the salary proceed has not been paid. A statement of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1873-74, of the whole term of office, in hereto attached; also the accounts of the several distinct Grand Lodges. The total receipts during five and a half years were \$7,837.68; the total expenditures, \$6,358.40; leaving on hand the sum of \$1,449.28, to which should be added the balances due from the District Grand Lodges, which, however, cannot be ascertained until the receipt of their annual reports. The whole expense of administration for five years and a half amounted to \$145.26. The remainder has been returned to the lodges in books and documents. The revenue of the Constitution Grand Lodge as at present fixed by law will be ample, if no extra demands on their funds are created by action of the Convention.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Levi, of Cincinnati, asked if the Executive Committee had no report to make:

Mr. Bien informed him that the report read had been submitted to the Executive Committee, and they adopted it.

and they adopted it.

THANKS.

Mr. Adler, of Washington, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to Mr. Bien and the Executive Committee for faithfully discharging their duty.

Henry Greenebaum, of Chicago, submitted an amendment that a committee of seven be appointed to present a suitable resolution "expressive of the grateful appreciation of the brotherhood of services of the Executive Committee since the New York Convention in 1868".

Mr. Levi, of Paducah, Ky., moved as an amendment to the amendment, that the whole subject be referred to a committee to be hereafter appointed.

A discussion which lasted over an hour followed. The printed report of the Executive Committee was vigorously attacked, exception being taken to the sentiments of Mr. Felsenthal, whose estay was printed in the pamphlet. Considerable feeling was shown, several claiming that by indorsing the report they would stultify themselves, as the Binai Binth was not a "hot-bed of hypocrisy" as the sentiments of Mr. Felsenthal indicated. Others defended the Executive Committee, urging that they were not responsible for Mr. Felsenthal's opinions.

The amendment to the amendment was re-

ttee on Rules then submitted their

THE RECEPTION AND CONCERT.

a most fashionable and brilliant andience, all of whom seemed anxious to make the reception worthy of the name of our city and the liberality of her citizens.

The first part of the programme consisted of several choice orchestral selections, after which Mr. J. L. Gatzert, of this city, made a short speech, tendering a heartfelt welcome to the visitors, assuring them that nothing would be left undone on the part of our Hebrew population to make their stay in our city as pleasant and agreeable as possible.

Mr. Philip Stein then said he would introduce one of the foremost Hobrews in the country, a gentleman who had done more to help his race at the seat of Government than any other man in the country, a man whom every Israelite in the country should love and honor. Mr. Simon Wolf, of Washington, the President of the Convention.

Mr. Wolf.

should love and honor. Mr. Simon Wolf, of Washington, the President of the Convention.

Mr. Wolf, on taking the stand was greeted with a spontaneous outburst of applause. After it had subsided he said that as Chairman of the Second Constitution Convention he would tender his most heartfelt thanks to the Israelites of Chicago for the handsome and generous manner in which their proceedings had been inaugurated. They were overwhelmed and astonished at such a spontaneous outburst of chivalry and nobility, and nobing but Chicago could have accomplished all this. Chicago enterprise and energy was not only of local reputation, but its fame has spread throughout the world. It was not the city alone that had sprung up as if by a magic hand, but the press of Chicago had also grown with the same wonderful rapidity. Chicago papers were brimful of the latest news, and they only represented the general energy and enterprise prevailing throughout this wonderful city. This great metropolis of the Northwest was destined to rule the best interests of our great country. He rejoued that the Israelites in this city had grown with the same magical rapidity as the city itself, and their hospitality appealed to the hearts of them all. This was no fulsome praise, but the actual fact.

It seemed as if there had been no fire here at

all. This was no fulsome praise, but the actual fact.

It seemed as if there had been no fire here at all,—as if all the reports about it nad been a fraud. Such a city must be congratulated and admired, and its record handed down to posterity to be looked upon as a wonder. The delegates were glad they had come here, and they should be happy to come here again and rejoice with the Chicagoans in their success and prosperity. While here they would not only legislate for the good of the Order, but also for the general interest of humanity at large. [Great applause, continuing until Mr. Wolf again took the stand and addressed the meeting again in German.]

MUSIGAL.

After the speeches, Miss Kate Wordragen sang Stride le Vampa, from "Il Trovatore," with much feeling, and Mr. Diem gave a violin solo with piano accompaniment with much elegance and finish. Being encored, he played the fantasie, "Alpine Sounds."

OTHER SPEECHES.

Mr. Mosas introduced to the endiages the able.

and finish. Being encored, he played the fantasie, "Alpine Sounds."

OTHER SPEECHES.

Mr. Moses introduced to the andience the able Secretary of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, Mr. William Kriegshaber, who was received with great applause. Mr. Kriegshaber replied in a few happy remarks, expressing his thanks for the ovation.

The Hon. Simon Wolf then introduced the hero of Memphis, Mr. A. E. Frankland, in some very eloquent remarks highly complimentary to that noble man.

Mr. Frankland replied in a short speech, which brought down the house, every word he uttered being full of wit and humor. Mr. Frankland may be proud of his reception, it being the heart-felt outburst of an admiring public. Altogether it was one of the grandest, most brilliant, and heartiest receptions ever given to any visitors who have ever come to our hospitable shores.

nent of the University of Michigan hold their annual reunion in the new University Hall at Ann Arbor on the evening of the 24th of March. Attorney-General B. D. Ball, of Grand Rapide, is President; H. A. Chaney, of Lansing, Corresponding Secretary. John S. Maltman, of Objects, will deliver the address.

EX-MAYOR MASON'S ADMIN-ISTRATION.

Reply to the Criticisms Made by Ex-Mayor Medill.

illeged Errors Contained in Mr. Medill's Statements.

The Administration of Mr. Mason

The Reduction of the Tax Levy

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Siz: In pursuance of the intention expressed in my card published in your paper of the 14th inst., I beg leave to reply, as briefly as possible, to the reflections upon my administration contained in the letter of the Hon. Joseph Medill in Your paper of the 19th just in The Paper of the 19th inst.

requires that I point out the error ments in regard to it.

Mr. Medill states that "The Common Council in June, 1871, made appropriations to the amount of \$4,600,000 in round numbers, in addition to the amounts to be expended from the sale of bonds and proceeds of special assessments,—the whole footing up some \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000." The facts are, that the amount of the appropriation bill was \$4,600,000, and the amounts to be expended from the sale of bonds and proceeds of special assessments for the then current facal year, were \$485,000 and \$1,513,600 respectively,—the whole footing up \$6,601,000, instead of some \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000"—an error of from three-and-one-half to face-and-one-half millions of doll are on the part of Mr. Medill. His statement is also erroneous in that it conveys the impression that the proceeds of bonds and of special assessments were to be appropriated by the Council at will. In fact, all of the bonds that could by law be issued had long before been disposed of, and the proceeds largely used for the public works, to construct which they were sold, and to the credit of which the unexpended balances reanained. And THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT YINDS ARE NOT RAISED BY TATATION.

as Mr. Medill knows, and should have stated, but by assessment upon the particular property benefited by the improvements for which they are expended. He states, in this connection, that "The famous Nineteen and the independent Boards of Extravagance were then running things at a lively pace, and having a good time generally." I have simply to say that, whatever may have been the misdeeds of "the Nineteen," they never, during my whole term of office, stole one dollar from the city; and that its finances were protected against extravagance and loss as faithfully and as successfully, under my Administration, as under that of any other Mayor, not excepting Mr. Medill. And let me add that I wielded the veto-power far more frequently than any other Mayor, and always with success.

Mr. Medill states that, "To cover the \$4,600,000 of direct appropriation, and the afterwar

to their guests, the delegates to the second Constitution Convention of the Order. Kingsbury Hall, where the grand reception concert took place, was beautifully decorated and festional and every inch of room was occupied by a most fashionable and brilliant andisence, all of Lam prepared to show that it was just and eco-I am prepared to show that it was just and economical. Of the total appropriation of \$4,600,000 in June, 1871, there were four objectionable items, amounting to \$171,000. To exclude these, the Mayor would have been obliged to veto the whole bill, and \$100,000 in June, 1871, and \$100,000 in June, 1871, there were four objectionable items, amounting to \$171,000. To exclude the correct one, of over one william the property of the correct one, of the property of the

BRING THE ENTIRE CITY BUSINESS TO A STAND-

October, 1871, Justified.

an Economical One.

tained in the letter of the Hon. Joseph Medill in your paper of the 12th inst. The facts and figures which I shall cite have been carefully compiled from the official reports of Council proceedings, the City Compiroller's annual statements, the records in the Compiroller's office, and from original papers. They are stated, I believe, with entire correctness. I desire to enter into no controversy with Mr. Medill as to his administration, but simple justice to mine requires that I point out the errors in his state-

THE APPROPRIATION OF JUNE, 1871.

Mr. Medill states that "The Common Council in June, 1871, made appropriations to the amount of \$4,600,000 in round numbers, in addition to the amounts to be expended from the sale of

To avoid this calamity, and also because, at most, these items could only become a part of the General Fund, whence they could not be withdrawn save by separate ordinances, subject to veto, I refrained from vetoing the appropriation. Time has fully justified the wisdom of this course. For at least two years prior to 1871, the tax-levy had been 15 mills. In that year, the increase of valuation over that of the year preceding was but \$14,000,000, the proceeds of which would be nearly absorbed by the four items above referred to. And, in addition to the necessary increase in expenditure caused by the growth of the city, we had to provide about \$800,000 for interest on our new bonds, construction of sewars, and Water Fund, never before included in the tax-levy. That we did all this, and yet restricted the proposed tax-levy to the old basis of 15 mills, is certainly creditable to my Administration.

THE REDUCTION OF THE TAX-LEVY IN OCTOBER, 1871.

Mr. Medill states that, "A few days before his election or inauguration, the Common Council, which previously had made such reckless and prodigal expenditures, met, and, in a fit of contrition and remorse, repealed one-faird of the tax-levy, notwithstanding they had expended the bulk of the appropriation, and the city was owing the money at the very moment;" and, in another place, he represents my Administration as "having robbed his of a million and a half of taxes after they had spent the money." This charge, upon which he repeatedly dwells, seems to be the gravamen of his accusation against my Administration; and I shall show that It is utreated whence the seems of the second of the appropriation, and imperative demand for a reduction of taxation. The Legislature had come to the relief of the city by anthorizing the payment to it of the Canal Fund, amounting to \$2,955,340,—a large portion of which was to be soon available for our most pressing needs; and all felt that the burden upon individual property-owners must be lightened. The officers of my Administration, found

as he twice states it. In fact, the total rebate upon burned property has amounted only to \$277,000,—on error of the hundred and thenty-three thousand dollars on the part of Mr. Medili. He leaves us to infer that this matter of the rebate was entirely overlooked by my Administration, when, in fact, it was, as I have shown, fully considered, and almost doubly provided for. And not one dollar of the \$1,400,000 omitted from the tax-levy was spent by my Administration. Lastly, upon this point, Mr. Medili states that \$3,700,000 of the year's appropriations had been syent when he came into office; but, in fact, only \$2,282,000 of the sum had been expended at that time,—an error of one million four hundred thousand dollars on the part of Mr. Medili. And I might add, in this connection, that, when Mayor Colvin came into office, over \$3,000,000 of the year's appropriation had been spent.

MAYOR MASON'S ADMINISTRATION, DEC. 1, 1871.

Total floating debt and Special Fund loans ... \$1,890,893,00 MAYOR MEDILL'S ADMINISTRATION, DEC. 1, 1873.
Total certificates of indebtedness (interest-bearing)... \$1,592,290,95
Total other floating (not bearing interest)... 268,413,05
Total loans from Special Funds ... 1,205,607.65

And I have not taken into account the remainder of the Caual Fund, over \$500,000, which was paid in during his Administration. The most pressing demands—such as Police, Pire, and Interest—were wholly provided for by the arrangement with the State; and, in fact, Mayor Medill had much larger cash-resources available in a short time than any Administration ever had, and much larger than he would have had if the Great Fire had not occurred. The idea that bankruptcy stared him in the face will hardly be admitted by the citizens of Chicago.

OTHER ERBORS IN ME. MEDIL'S STATEMENTS.

I will not dwell upon the other errors committed by Mr. Medill; such as, "There had been no increase of the police-force for three preceding years,"—when, in fact, the force was increased more than one-fourth under my Administration, and within the eighteen months preceding his; and his statement that "Eyery penny of the bond-funds had been drawn out of the Treasury except \$200,000,"—when, in fact, about \$800,000 of the bond-funds were or should have been on hand, Dec. 1, 1873. His unjust reflections upon the issue of those new bonds are so baseless that I need only say that they were agked for by Administrations preceding mine; their issue was universally approved; and their proceeds were extended for such great public works as the

NUMBER 156.

WASHINGTON.

Tenor of the President's Special Message on Louisiana Affairs.

The Kellogg Government Elected by Organized Fraud.

A New Election Deemed Inadvisable and

The Point at Which Federal Interfere

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS. of Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun

This, in substance is the reply he has unre-servedly given to those who have interrogate-him on the subject of the bill proposed to be passed by Congress ordering a new election in Louisiana.

to establish of creat Fire in. Medill was were restored as Mr. Medill Treasury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuas.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Mr. Goshorn, the Director-General of the Centennial Exposition, left the city for the West yesterday. He will be absent only a few days, and will, it is understood, devote a good part of the winter in the remaindent of the contennial Exposition.

Sp.548,463.88

The most Pire, and Interest of the exponents of the exponents of the exponents of the exponents of the exposition. During his recent stay here he was approached by eight newspaper-correspondents, or persons representing themether the remaindent of the contennial Exposition. During his recent stay here he was approached by eight newspaper-correspondents, or persons representing themether have had if the project to the newspapers which that he abould psy them money to secure their aid in obtaining an appropriation for the Exposition. They volunteered to assist him by lobbying personally with members of Congresa, and by sending dispatches and letters indorsing the project to the newspapers which they represent that has made these overtures to Mr. Goshorn, have no idea that they have been made merchandise of in this manner till subsequent events bring the facts to their knowledge. They have seen on dections upon the set of the press generally to published, and such exposure had as will effectually necknown as a project to the press generally to published and such exposure had as will effectually a stop to the operations of the ring. Mr. Goshorn owes it to the press generally to published and such exposure had as will effectually a stop to the operations of the ring. Mr. Goshorn owes it to the press generally to published the facts.

Another Mass Meeting Turner Hall.

Another Speech by F. A. Hoffman, Jr.

Explanation of the Past-Plans for the Future.

Sympathy for the New York Workolder hoolngmen. reblief and

Speeches by McAuliff, Klings, and Others. schoold woll &

the well-known leaders of the Messrs. Klings, Kraus, Malone, Zimpel, Stahl, Hanson, and there were also on the Hessers. Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., Joesses. Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., Jo-hut, Reynolds the auctioness, and a It was nearly 3 o'clock before the

and read the same document which vely published in TRE TREETE two but which the Times will furnish its

I do not billeve, gentlamen, that any person can be found in the length and breadth of the State that will not freely admit that the necessity of suing for als wages is a gleat hardship to a laboring man. All littigation is an svil to be shunned, and only made use of

then addressed the meeting in German. He commenced by saying that on account of the late hour and as other speakers had already amply stated the object of their organization, he would confine himself to answering an attack made upon him by the Naatz-Zeitang. That paper had published an article which had previously appeared in the Union, accusing him of having dishonestly tried to get an office from the People's party. This article was originally written by the professional political begar Lieb, proprietor of the Union, and County Clerk, whom like Staatz-Zeitung formerly honored with all the ville epithets of which that paper only was capable. He (Klings) never did belong to the People's party, and therefore he could never have become a traitor to it as charged by Mr. Raster.

THE WAY TO BO IT.

If he were looking for an office he would first fight and quarrel with Hesing, who would then sell nim a newspaper on long credit. Having accomplished that, he would get Peter Hand to sell stock to all the office-holders in the city [laughter and applause], and with the money thus obtained he would pay off Hesing. Afterwards, through that gentlemen's influence, he would become County Clerk, out of which office he could make a sung little fortune as well as Mr. Lieb. Gen. Salomon, four years ago, only asked \$15,000 a year for office expenses, but the present incumbent, Lieb, asks no less than \$34,000. Four years hence he might ask \$60,000.

than \$33,000. Four years nence he might ask \$60,000.

The For Tax.

Since the Staats-Zeitung had attacked him personally, he was at liberty to do the same thing in return. He would therefore ask Mr. Raster how he would like to be accused of having annihilated a woman by harsh treatment? Would he not ask for the proof of such accusation? Why should he not ask for the facts of the accusation made against him by Raster? Was it every one's duty to deuy a libelous statement for phich there was no foundation in fact? He then went on to say that it was their duty to get a paper of their own, and that they should no longer read such papers as the Union and Staats-Zeitung.

la a paper of their own, and that they should no longer read such papers as the Union and Sizate-Zeitung.

Mr. John McAuliff was then introduced to address the meeting in English. He said that the present state of affairs was wrong. After the panic the strongest hearts qualled before the poverty which they saw would follow. In the trail of the disheartening news came the account of the feasting of Grant by Jay Cooke. while these political and financial brigands were feasting the wail of the poverty-stricken mother was heard in the land. He called the attention of the meeting to his opinion of the cause of the present trouble, which he thought was to be found in the barbarous laws of the country. Avaricious monopolies sapped the strength of the country; the children of the poor could not obtain a liberal education while the money of the masses was employed in rearing prisons and other such institutions. The speaker referred to the shortcomings of the City Government, and said that its improvement was a work which lay in the bands of the workingmen. He thought that the present Government promised to be exceedingly corrupt, and instanced the fact that when the workingmen repaired to the City Hall for relief, they were frustrated through the machinations of a Storey and a Hesing. He called upon the people to discard for the friure the Aldermen who had urged that the refuse of the hoteltables be supplied to the starving masses. He urged them to act conscientiously for what they thought was right, to unite and make a strike for better laws at the bailot-box. A better state of affairs could not be had until united action was obtained. He thought the principles of the platform were founded on truth and justice. He could not see why the children of one man should be pampered in the lap of luxury, and those of another brought up in poverty without the simple advantages of a common education.

The Secretary then read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

tendering their journal as the organ of the Workingmen's Association, which was referred to the Local Committee.

other speakers.

After Mr. Thorsmark had made a few remarks in the Danish language, Mr. Malone made an explanation with regard to the plank of the platform relating to public schools. It was not the intention to send a child of one denomination to

SPRINGFIELD.

A Lively Debate on the Adjournment Question. The Senate "Practice" Bill Passed

Prospect of the Entire Railroad Question Being Reopened.

in the House.

The Senate Adopts the "Option" Clause in the Criminal Code.

RAILEOADS.

PROSPECTS OF LEGISLATIOF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 24.—The House Railroad Committee appointed a sub-committee,
consisting of Hildrup, Connolly, Shaw, Armstrong, and Herrington, to frame a bill in conformity with the instructions of the House,
which were to the effect that the Commissioners' which were to the effect that the Commissioners' schedules, or some other schedules, should be enacted. The Committee will hardly take the time or trouble necessary to construct new tables, but will present a bill with the Commissioners' rates and let the House do as it likes. There will be a pleasant time, considering the long rows of figures, if they are considered. The House will probably gulp the whole and take the chances. It now looks as if the entire subject of railroad legislation will be reopened, and the present law amended. The Commissioners decided that through freight came within the scope of the law, and the decision gave much dissatisfaction. Mr. Jones presented a bill this morning amending the third section as follows:

section as Ioliows:

And further, Previded, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to apply to through freight being transported through or out of this State, or coming into this State from other States.

OPTIONS. STEELE'S SUBSTITUTE. Special Dispatch to The Chrcago Tribune,
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 24.—Mr. Steele's sub-

SPERINGERED DISPLEMENT THE CHICAGO TYPOSHED.

SPERINGERED, III., Jan. 24.—Mr. Steele's substitute for the "gambling in grain," etc., clause of the Code was up for trouble in the Senate this morning. Mr. Steele did not like the expression "dead viotuals," which was yesterday inserted by Mr. Canfield's motion. He offered an amendment striking out "dead viotuals," and substituting "commodity," and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Williamson, of Cook, spoke at length on the amendment. He favored the abolition of grain-gambling, but doubted the ability of the Assembly to frame a law which should so discriminate as to punish gambling without at the same time interfering with legitimate trade.

Mr. Yoris made a savage attack on the option men, as dangerous characters to business health. The effect of their transactions was to KEP THE GRAIN MARKET DERANGED, to the serious injury of the producers of the State. No harm could possibly result from a law which would wipe out that class of gamblers.

Mr. Steele spoke in support of his amendment.

Without disposing of the resolution, they adjourned.

A Republican caucus was held this afternoon in the Leland House, to save the party by insisting upon united action in reference to the adjournment resolution, and by attempting to make the farmers vote with the party. The genuine farmers in the House were conspicuous by their absence, and only men like Hart, Moriti, and Gordon, who want to be Governors or Congressmen on the strength of their agriculture and their Republicanism, were present to assist the lawyers. Mr. Bradwell was deposed from the leadership of the party in the House, and Shaw was elected Chairman. Bradwell is in favor of immediate adjournment. They knew it, and would have no more of him. It was decided to make a party question of adjournment, and to persistently postpone the consideration of the resolution until the party sees fit. It will be interesting to watch the course of events, and see if the farmers will allow themselves to be corraled by the party. By this action the Republicans have assumed the full responsibility of continuing this unnecessary and extravagant session.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—The Governor has signed the bill giving fees to jurors. It is an emergency bill and takes effect from to-day. THE PRACTICE ACT.

The House passed the Senate Practice act.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE
has not got very far along into its investigation.
They are waiting for information from the Secretary of State, which cannot be furnished abort THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT was sent to Chicago for measurement by Chicago printers, and, according to their estimate, the printers here were entitled to \$30 more on the

COURT-HOUSE AND JAILS.

The House considered the revised bill on counties, and adopted an amendment that, in counties not under township organization, a vote of the people should be taken before a court-house or jail could be built. This is special legislation. Why not apply it to all counties, if to any? Are officials in counties not under township organization less honest than officials in counties under township organization?

PROFOSED VACATION.

ship organization less honest than officials in counties under township organization?

PROFOSED VACATION.

There is a disposition to adjourn from next Thursday to the Monday or Tuesday following to allow members to visit their families. As there has been a constant attendance for three weeks, in both Houses, and sessions of six hours a day, besides Committee work in the evenings, members think they are entitled to three or four days with their families and constituents. There is an air of weariness and listlessness coming over the members, which a few days' recreation may dispel, and if so, the vacation would result beneficially to the State. Members think their constituents will not grudge them three or four days for their private business and rest.

The House passed the Senate revised bill relating to Sheriffs. It does not change the law very materially.

THE BISHOP POLEY BILL.

| The content of the

Great Freshet in Buffalo Creek.

Quick and Extraordinary Destruction

Masten was moored outside the bark John M. flutchinson, her mooring-ropes attached to the latter-named vessel. One of the canal boats, in its downward course, struck against the Masten, snapping her fastenings like fish-lines, and in an instant she was at the mercy of the current, moving broadside down-stream, sweeping everything with which she came in contact. This was the manner in which the disaster dommenced.

Eight vessels altogether broke from their moorings, first of which was the schooner B. F. Bruce, laying between the Nisgara Elevator and Ohio Basin slip. Struck by the stern of the Masten, she burst from her fastenings, and swinging out into the creek bore swiftly down

ings, first of which was the schooner R. F. Bruce, laying between the Niagara Elevator and Ohio Basin slip. Struck by the stern of the Masten, she burst from her fastenings, and swinging out into the creek, bore swiftly down toward the mouth of the harbor. Her bowsprit, striking against the Niagara Elevator, shivered two of the heavy cast-iron pillars supporting the tower-like pito-stems. Between the Niagara and Plimpton Elevators the vessels Sam Flint and James D. Sawyer were moored side by side, and when struck by THE UNAWAY SHIPS, they also burst the lines holding them to the dock and joined in the rush.

Four ships were now adrift, and the bowsprit of the Bruce, which was leading, came against the tower of the Plimpton Elevator. First one of the solid brick piers, five feet square, was knocked away. The upper masonry, however, did not give way. Next a second brick pier and a large iron pillar were swept out from under, and the whole eastern end of the building, brick, heavy iron beams, machinery, etc., etc., fell with a fearful crash. The Sam Plint, passing close under the dock, received a large amount of the falling masonry, which crashed in through her steru, amashing in the cabin, and careening the vessel almost on her beam-ends by the tremendous weight, while from the top of the elevator a heavy iron shafting came down upon the deck of the J. D. Sawyer, and, but that it happened to strike one of the heavy spars, would have certainly gone clear through her into the water.

This splendid building, commonly known as the "Fire-Proof Elevator," is one of the largest and best grain store houses that we have. Fortunately, the damage sustained by it yesterday does not affect that portion in which are located the bins. Merely a portion of the machinery department was knocked away and it is proposed to begin the work of repairing the structure immediately. At the present sime it is very difficult to form anything like a close estimate to the pecuniary loss which his disaster will entail upon the owners. It is tho

amage, \$4,000.
THE MICHIGAN S
new swing-bridge
at the foot of

THE PULL

Thoughts on

Views of a Swedent

E. F. Underwood on ! Immateriali

Sermon by the Rev. to Sinai Congre

The Rev. Father . Ric

SOME THOUGHTS The Rev. C. Day Noble, hurch, delivered the fo

the primal order of things, and been introduced there. That when we say that because death been among the animal creation vent of man, therefore the whole animal economy place, the advent of man is no definitely far back into the particular of the whole animal economy place, the advent of man is no definitely far back into the particular of the whole animal economy place, the advent of man is evident of creation, and from a spiriture far, for the explanation of ansure and history. Therefor be the considerations which are ing us to modify our views or ever great our hope may be the the New Jerusalem there will more death, yet for the present to regard it lightly, to call it so to view it as a pre-ordained tion of the creature man. Cright. The death of the body proceeding and characterized phenomens from which we shand deplorable. It is a most ment, and, like all other punish looked calmly in the face and names. It has caused an amboth physical and mental, to which in its awful schanty sand-fold all the horrors of that were ever imagined. Let over, and yet, before we turn to of the subject, we should not the spiritual crisis which accordal one is a solemn one. The pe equally active in every rangle ree of life. He should be a from the natural to the spiritual tribs the face and cound only in the glorified S Christ. He alone has a nature and equally fitted to live one after an adventure of the subject, we should not the spiritual crisis which accordant to the calestial. But say found only in the glorified S Christ. He alone has a nature and equally fitted to live one after a five print of the dead have not flesh and bones like him, noitied gree, but they do not out have passed up into the use of cones, and so gain much. New much. The pleasures and the promote serious the may no sense of want. Neverth being after death is not power reached, it was possible that this is the true view was all before—from the state of a the deatiny and decided Jesus Chu, are new advantages which, in outweigh the old; mer have the left

C. Harrison.

ROBODY INJURED.

Tably fortunate feature of this is worthy of note that no lives nobody, so far as we can learn,

a REMINISCENCE.

e in the memory of "the cidest of Buffalo did such a catastrophe as chronicled happen, and that was 1846. On the 12th of March he ice formed a dam above the tollown to our old citizens, and burst-creek swept everything in its route, it but in those good old days there gan street swing-ordige to check, and so almost the whole number ent clear through into the lake, occurred on Saturday, and in the aday's edition the Buffulo Patriof or Pilot) says: they afternoon a report came that rming a dam some three miles up it he probability was that when it ould do much damage below. It and came rushing down about half-

I the probability was that when it ould do much damage below. It and came rushing down about half-deforward with limpetuous violigh waters of the creek. When it steamboat Wisconsin, which was at the Clark & Skinner Canal, away, although held by two in cables—one attached to smd the other to three hawser, and sweeping in her course samboats, brigs, and schooners, it were more or less injured, besides ters along list of the injured vessels, were the schooners H. Calvin, Free too, Empire, Baltic, Dolphin, itel Webster, Martin Frame, etc., amboats Wisconsin, Constitution, on, and the Indian Queen, the latdrifted down the river and rax lorse-Shoe Roef, near Black Rock. In the neighborhood of \$25,000.

RAL NEWS ITEMS.

at tired of his expensed of freedom, neville, (Ind.) Enquirer says: "The setice Chase has a tract of land in any, which is advertised delinquent payment of taxes in this issue of the

oo (Miss.) Democrat says: "Ben colored, of Warren County, pays ax of \$2,447. Ben owns the two 'Hard Times' and 'Hurricane,' property of Mr. Jefferson Davia. citizen, and is highly respected by dwhite." 0,000 damages, caused by injuries that road at Dundas a year ago this

Paul Pioneer.
-day 2.192 poil-tax delinquents have
the Cisy Marshal, through Justice
The names of 800 additional delinhanded over to the Justice yester600 or 700 have been collected, but
ndreds that never will or can be col-

2,192 delinquents represent a total of \$6,576—a goodly sum.—Daven-Democrat.

Marquis d'Ourdre left 20,000 france my of Medicine, Paris, to be award-eoverer of a simple and easy prohany illiterate person might satisfy death had really taken place, and a 0 france to be given to an inventor in method of obtaining the required he 5,000 franc prize was divided competitors, but the 20,000 one was

trailing arbutus, and other signs of r, have already been noticed this he would have expected this thing?; arry inches in length, of the spears the 'fist-headed adder,' was few days since, by Mr. Sylvestes Branford."—Hartford (Ot.) Times,

r in Los Angeles, Cal., began a resith a series of conundrums, thus no dynamic antagonisms in the ind? Is perfect harmony the universall the elements above, around, and in platonic unity?"
et Wolseley's preparations to march the are rapidly progressing. Native been culisted in the transport serority of them being slaves supplied ion, natives of Cape Coast, Banres, Hutchinson. They are paid 30 cents

Hutchinson. They are paid 30 cents are of a lecture recently delivered a Buckland, a novel statement was as in in the Zoological Gardens a named "Joe," an ape of extraordiche. Mr. Buckland states that the leaf and dumb school has offered to also you gentleman who was then his stary, he kept in a separate drawer nich he had bought with his own ruich he used invariably in all but trespondence.

also letter in the Panama Star says ago the Dominican friars at Conda copy of the Democracia, a Libb be stuck to a pillar of the church imity to the holy-water font, and thom was instructed to sprinkle the st. which was accordingly done, it is edification and purification of all

et which was accordingly done, it has edification and purification of all of Maj. Morgan, of Palmer, Mass., it took place on Monday, the Springton says: Every one had a story to hal experience of his kindness, his set of there. But nothing concendents own thinkings-aloud as he was all," he slowly muttered, "who will to the circus, now I am gone?" mokets (Iowa) Sentinel says that of ex-Treasurer Bryan's bondsmen any lest he might, like the Arabs, it, and silently steal away." and selected him up to the Sheriff. The last accounts, had not only not ben's two more of the bondsmen have lesire to be relieved. Meanwhile in the custody of the officer, with ability that he will yet be commission to award \$100,000 for a periment in propelling canal boats and a meeting here yesterday, hut was a frand on inventors, who lulied by the State of New York as guarant their time and means in perfect ich can be successfully propelled by any of which have been in operate in the Commission resolved to adhes 17th of February, when they will out that they have had a good time, the Commission resolved to adhes 17th of February, when they will out that they have had a good time the disgraceful to the State.—Albandence of Buffulo Commercial Malence of Buf

THE FULLYT

THOUGHOUS DALLY TRUNCING MODELY AND ANY MARKET STORY OF THE CHICAGO DALLY TRUNCING MODELY AND ANY MARKET STORY OF THE CHICAGO DALLY TRUNCING MODELY AND ANY MARKET STORY OF THE CHICAGO DALLY TRUNCING MODELY AND ANY MARKET STORY OF THE CHICAGO DALLY TRUNCING MODELY AND ANY MARKET STORY OF THE CHICAGO DALLY TRUNCING MODELY AND ANY MARKET STORY OF THE CHICAGO DALLY AND ANY MARKET STORY OF THE CHIC

AMUSEMENTS

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. NILSSON!

NILSON PAREWELL MATINER, AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, OPERA ROUNE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clk.
Massex, M. & M. Strakesch have the honor to announce seas Grand NILSSON FAREWELL MATINER (on the company's way to Boston) for Wednesday afternoon, Jan. J. He. at 8 o'clock (doors open at I), when Madams OHRISTINE NILSSON will make her farewell appearance in Chicago, porceives to her return to Europe, appearance in Chicago, porceives to her return to Europe, appearance in Chicago, porceives of Violette, in Verdi's Grand Chicago, and Conductor, Big. E. Siutio.

Mess. Christine Nilsson as Violette, in Verdi's Grand Director and Conductor, Big. E. Siutio.

General admission, 42; Reserved Seats, 31 extra. Seats can be had at the Box Office of Hoolog's Opera House duly, from \$a. u. to 5 p. m.

In order to avoid the rush at the door, admission tickets can new be land at the box-office. THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN CHAPEL LECTURE COURSE.

ROBERT COLLYER

CHARLOTTE BRONTE

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 27, Corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-Third-st.

MoVICKER'S THEATRE. Engagement of the Brilliant Young Actress, MISS CLARA MORRIS Who will appear every evening till further notice in her intense rendition of MILLE CORA, in the famous play of

"ARTICLE 47." Saturday—GLARA MORRIS MATINER, In active preparation—"ALIXE." Seate can be secured aix days in advance.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Monday, Jan. M. First appearance this sesson of M. OHN DILLON, is a number of his favorite characters Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—Buckstons's Gree

MARRIED LIFE. To conclude with the laughable Comedy, HIS LAST LEGS.

Thursday Two Taylor's beautiful Comedy, OVER-LAND ROUTE. John Dillog as Mr. Lovibond. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Matines, Feb. 2, 2, and 4—Sig. TOMMASU SALVIET. MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstreb Bobby Newcomb, P. B. Wilson, Billy Rice, Rrass-landes, Mast. Geo. Davesport, Wm. Arlingies, Ben Cotten, and John R. Kemble in new and sparkling acts, the whole to conclude with the seconding afterpione, or-titled A SLIPPERY DAY by the chitre company. Will shortly appear, the unrivaled Song and Dance Artists, WALTERS and MORTON.

GLOBE THEATRE. SECOND WEEK OF THE BIG SHOW.

MAMMOTH TROUPE. First appearance of Also SERGT. BURKE in his Great Military Act. Matiness Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Crowded Houses attest the popularity of the Eminen JOHN E. OWENS.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings and Wednesday Matines.
Mrs. Bateman's Comedy of Contemperaneous Society.

Status 37.

John Unit, Mr., John E. Owens. Wednesday and Thursday Nights and Saterday Matthne, Mr. Owens in his great character, suttiled CALES PLUM MSR, the Old Toy-Maker. Friday, Legitimate Comedy Night. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SALVINII! The General Living Tragedian.

TWO NIGHTS and WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

MONDAY EVERTHO, Feb. 1-INGODIAR. SALVINI in his great role, INGOME. THE COLUMN SALVINI in his france role, SALVIN OF EASIL.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE (by request)—OTHELLO. SALVINI in his grand imperopation. OTHELLO. Reserved Seals, \$2 and \$1.50, according to location. Admission, \$1; Family Circle, 50c. Sals communess. Thursday 55 the Box Office.

EXHIBITION OF DUBUFE'S GRAND PAINTING OF THE

PRODIGAL SON

ADELPHI THEATRE. MONDAY, Feb. 2. First Matines, Wednesday. GROVER, RICH & CO.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. STATE LINE.

ratio.

For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 73 Breadway, New York CO., Agents, 73 Breadway, New York Co., Agents, 62 Clark-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE,
NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to \$500, 000 in gold) on each of its eisenners, thus giving plassungers the bost possible guarantee for anfety and avoidance of danger at some a livray been adopted by the LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 45, North Elver, New York.

Nos. 44 and 45, North River , New York.

Greece. Jan. 34 (Anada. Pob. 14
Italy Jan. 38 (Argy) Pob. 31
Spain Feb. 1 Greece. Feb. 31
Spain Feb. 1 Greece. Feb. 32
HOLLAND. Vedmenday, Feb. 4, at 5p. m.
Cabin Passange. 370, 380, and 390 Currency.
Siteerage, 820 Currency.

Return tieteta at roduced raises. Passangers booked to
or from German and Scandinavita potnic at low cities.
The Stamplings of this lips are the Largust in the trade.
Draft so Greet Bristen, frejand, and the Countinest, at
Northeast corrast Clark and Randolph-3a. (opposite new
Northeast notice). Chicago, WILLIAM MACALISTER,
General Western Agent. NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

DELIFA. Peb. 7. PEMBRORE. Mar. 14.
Carrying goods and passesques at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in highest.
These scannings, built expressly in highest. as provider and the convenience of the state improvements for the confortand convenience of the state improvements for the confortand convenience of the state of the confortand convenience of the confortand convenience of the confortance of the confortance of the convenience of the confortance of t

MEDICAL CARDS.

NO ONE SHOULD FAIL TO CALL OF DR. A. G. OLIN,

GS Randolphist., corner State, its object and inagent-entablished physician in this city in the treatment of pervise discusses in all their varied and experience has smalled him to perfect remediate that never fail. His late work, in Locutary desiressed before the Chinage Medical Institute on Local Manbood, Womanhood, in book form, price in central Chroniare for Ladden, two attempts. All business strickly confidential. A pleasant home for patients. Call or write, and reserve his opinion free of charge.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

BOKER'S BITTERS.

THE PAPER FOR THE FARMER.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO

THE NORTHWEST.

MECHANIC. MANUFACTURER. MERCHANT.

> BANKER, PROFESSIONAL MAN

> > AND THE FIRESIDE

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MAN-IFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTI-MENT. It holds:

IFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

Ist. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and
fraudulent. Having no longer any
principles to carry into effect, they
have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition
to each other, but really sharing in
the proceeds of profigate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that
any healthful reform can flow from
the pretended efforts of these wornout and demoralized partnerships
is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in
vogue is a cunning device to rob the

vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, THE GREAT ADELPHI OPENS WITH
A MAMMOTH VARIETIES COMPANY, stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of 4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well

chicago tribune is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase

features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

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Iddress THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Pearborn-sts., Uhicago, Bi.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, betwee bearborn and State. Engagement of Clara Morris S' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, be and State. Arlington, Cotton, and K. "A Slippery Day." Minstreley and

KAHN'S MUSURM OF ANATOMY-Clark street, b

The Chicago Tribune.

nday Morning, January 26, 1874.

ment given elsewhere, it appear that since March, 1867, 58,618 petitions in bankruptcy have been filed in the United States rts. The number of discharges granted has teen 38,747. The total expense of the proceedings has been \$4,821,784.

The Democrats in the Committee on Railroads and Canals are about to submit a minority report in opposition to Mr. McCrary's Railroad bill. They will argue that it is unconstitutional on the ground that Congress has no power to

thern Pacific Railroad wants the Gov ent to guarantee the interest on its 5 per cent bonds for thirty years. In return for this ent, which is likely to be as much a mere matter of form as the guarantee the Govsent gave the Union Pacific, the Company uses the Treasury a liberal per cent on its

kee & St. Paul Railway, in New York, on Saturday, it was decided to consolidate the debt of the road, which amounts to \$26,265,000, held in different kinds of bonds, in one mortgage for 835.000,000. This will cover all their indebtedness, and give a surplus to be applied to relay-ing the road with steel rails, and the construction of two bridges across the Mississippi. It is estimated that the earnings of the road this year will be about \$1,000,000.

as not under promise of pardon, but under a afe-conduct from the United States Court. ows him to return, free from arrest, to ng-place, after he has given the testimony the Government wants. Ris counsel state that through his evidence the Government can over \$200,000 in penalties from the Pekin distillers. The amount of his defalcation was \$20,000, and for this they declare his clerk,

The seditions and disturbances in Spain are as ac-tive as ever, and nothing is more evident than that the Carlists have not been very much put down.

workingmen's mass-meetings. As the working-men of other cities might be involved in the

\$14.30@14.35 seller February. Lard was acti 10c per 100 the higher, closing at \$9.10@ 9.15 cash, and \$9.171/@9.20 seller February. Meats were in good demand and 1/2 higher, at 5%c for shoulders, 6%c for short ribs, 71/2 for short clear, and 9%@10% for sweet pickled short clear, and 9½@10½c for sweet pickled hams. Dressed hogs were more active and firmer, closing at \$6.25@6.90 per 100 lbs. Highwines were quiet and unchanged at 95½c per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was active and ½c higher, closing firm at \$1.25 cash and \$1.25½ seller February. Corn was in fair demand and ½c higher, closing at 58c cash and 58½c seller February. Oats were quiet and ½@1c higher, closing at 42½c cash and 42½c seller February. Rva was quiet and 1c higher, closing at 42½c cash and 42½c seller nary. Bye was quiet and le higher, closing at 80c for No. 2 on 2c storage. Barley was ed and 5@8c higher, at \$1.65@1.75 for No. and \$1.40@1.45 for No. 8. Live bogs were soive and strong, with sales at \$5.15@5.75 for mmon to extra. Cattle and sheep were quiet

sentation of a gold medal to Mr. Frankland, of Memphis, was an unexpected and affecting incident in the session of the Jewish resternal Order of B'nai B'rith, in this city, yesterday. Mr. Frankland has won the title of "The Hero of Memphis," by his courageous devotion to the victims of the yellow fever in that city. So conspicuous were his bravery and humanity, that the Episcopal Bishop of Vicksburg said that in a city full of churches, with 10,000 Christians, it had been left to a Jew to prove the true type of a good Samaritan. The medal was prepared by Dr. Wolf, of Washington, without he knowledge of his fellow-members, and th nanner in which it was adopted by the Convention and presented to Mr. Frankland is the hap piest possible illustration of the kindly temper and good-will that animates this adm sociation. A full report of the proceedings of the Convention, and the brilliant reception the evening, will be found elsewhere.

Adam Black the famous Edinburgh publishe died yesterday, at the age of 87. The extreme of his talents and career are well illustrated in the fact that, after serving an apprenticeship is his father's trade of builder, he went into bookselling, and published, among other important works, the Encyclopedia Britannica, and ap-peared in its last edition as the contributor of some of its best articles. He became a Beformer and Whig in politics at an early age, and espoused at the first the cause of Borough Reform, which was the initiation of the larger Parliamentary Reform afterward achieved her of the Edinburgh Review. has twice been elected Lord Provost of the office so acceptably that his constitu subscribed the money to have his portrait pain ed for the walls of the council-room. Mr. Black is the proprietor of the copyright of the Waverley novels, and all the works of Sir Walter Scott from 1856 till 1865. He was the representative of Edinburgh in Parliament as the successor of Lord Macaulay. In Parliament, he was a member of the Independent body, and advocated an unsectarian system of education, perfect free-dom of trade, and absolute toleration in

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH. Gen. Logan's speech in the Senate on the 19th inst. is pervaded with an error somewhat common among long-haired financiers who harangue the trades' unions, and infest newspaper-offices and Congressional committee-rooms when the currency question is under discussion—the error that money has not, or at least need not, have any intrinsic value . that it is not wealth at all or need not be; that it is only a symbol of wealth; that, therefore, an inconvertible paper with compulsory circulation, the emission and amount of which are under the control of Government, is a good circulating medium—one by means of which a healthy commerce can be carried on, and contracts justly as well as legally settled.

the Carlists have not been very much put down.

Every day some new ebullition of theirs is reported. The last of their victories is the capture of Santander and Portuguaite with a large quantity of military stores.

A dispatch from Joliet which appeared in The Tribune of pesterday, gave currency to a rumor that notes of the Joliet Iron and Steel Rolling Mills, amounting to \$30,000 or \$40,000, bad gone to protest in St. Louis. The rumor seems to be without foundation, and we would not knowingly have given it any additional circulation. We are informed that there is no truth in it whatever, and, even in the shape in which it was sent, it was traced to no authentic or trustworthy source. The Joliet Mills, in common with similar institutions throughout the country, have been interrupted in their work more or less by the panic, but they have ample resources to meet all their tabilities. About 2,500 well-dressed and well-fed workingmen assembled at Turner Hall yesterday afternoon, to listen to speeches from Messrs. After he addresses were delivered the meeting manmously adopted a fiery resolution in reference the interference of the New York police with orkingmen's mass-meetings. As the working government may be, it can never be omniscient or omnipotent, and, so long as it is not, it can workingmen's mass-meetings. As the workingmen of other cities might be involved in the same difficulty with these "servants of the ruling classes," they were advised to obey them paly when the police acted within the law. If they overstepped that boundary, as in New York, workingmen are not to obey them, but "to do all that can be done to maintain the liberties accorded by the Constitution of the United States," which is a new way of spelling riot.

The statement of President Grant's views concerning the Louisians case, which comes from Washington, is evidently inspired and authentic. It contradicts the report that he was in favor of having a new election ordered by Congress. Louisians, he holds, is in the Union, equal to all the other States, and entitled to protection or desired by the Congress.

It is not a second to the signs of wealth and the second to the second t

aployers and employed, on political parties and

The over-lasue of currency leads almost inevitably to these disasters. It was so in Sweden, when, after the death of Charles XII., it issued its paper currency. It was so in France after the issue of the assignate. It was so after the issue of the notes of Law's Bank. It has been so in our own country, though not to the same extent as in Sweden and France. It will be so in our own country, however, to the same extent as elsewhere, should anything lead to any great rency. The effect here mentioned does not immediately follow the cause. Between the over-issue and the almost inevitable crisis, the de-struction of the real wealth of the country must then nothing can ward off the crash. Specula-tion hastens the catastrophe, concurring with But, with a crisis brought about directly by a waste of capital, remotely by inflation of the currency, the evil does not stop. Ignoring the real cause of the crisis, people ascribe it to a lack of currency. Hence a cry for more, for a new inflation—for the very cause which remotely produced the suffering the community is smarting under, and which, if yielded to, will inevita bly tend to produce another.

THE PARMERS' MOVEMENT. . The Nation assumes, in a very dogmatical way, that the Farmers' Movement has failed and come to an end, and it devotes several columns

to a statement of the causes of its fail It savs : It says:

Yet, notwithstanding all this, the Movement has failed—failed so completely that there is now little interest in the subject. No shipper expects to ship his goods any chesper during the coming year for it; no traveler expects to carry his wife and family to the sea-side or the mountain at any less cost for it; no one who had a hand in the passage of the Illinois pro-rata law has the slightest expectation that it can ever be enforced; no railroad man believes that it will prevent his watering his stock; no newspaper editor any longer in private conversation—what he writes is, of course, another matter—professes to find it a serious subject.

This is not the prevailing opinion in the West, where the Movement originated and has made most progress. The mistake evidently grows out of the fact that the Nation is viewin the Farmers' Movement from a long distance and has not the benefit of intercourse with it promoters, or acquaintance with the country newspapers, which represent the farmers record the steps they are taking. Every day's mail which we receive from the small towns is the West contains the records of the meetings of county associations, at which reports are read, giving the details of the year's progress, and of the increase of membership In almost every part of the West these annual county conventions are now in session, and the newspapers are burdened with reports of their proceedings. In every instance they show accessions to membership. Instead of dying out, as a separate organization, they are absolving themselves more rapidly than ever from all alle giance to the old political parties, and declaring themselves independent of them. It is idle to talk of the failure of a movement which has gained the political control of the States of Wisconsin and California; which is dictating terms to the old parties in Iowa and Kansas; which has carried a majority of the counties of Illinois, and bids fair to carry the State at the next general election; which is making rapid headway in nesota and Michigan, and which has secure purposes are not well defined, but there can be no doubt that among those purposes are two which will ultimately be carried into effect, viz.: public responsibility in railway management, and the modification and ultimate overthrow of the present monstrous protective tariff. The recent ripping-up of rotten Railway Boards in this State ment, and, although the pro-rata law in Illinois has not worked well, the discontent which caused it to be enacted and the determination of those who supported it, have not been without a wholesome effect upon railway managers. To say that "No railroad man believes that it will prevent his watering his stock" betrays complete ignorance of the situation. We venture to say that no railway company in Illinois would at-tempt to issue watered stock to-day any more

than it would attempt to issue fire and brimstone. If there is any healthier political organization anywhere than that which the farmers have originated in the West, we do not know what name it is called by. If their purposes are not well defined, they share that deficien-cy with the Republican party and the Democratic party. If these two moribund concerns have anything to do except to declare dividends among their office-holders, we do not know what it is. To us, however, the main significance of the Farmers' Movement is, that it offers to those who desire reform in public administration, and who have sought and failed to secure it in the old dividend-paying parties, an opportunity to accomplish something for the benefit of the country at large—not for the farmers merely, but for all who live by their industry, as distinguished from those who live by politics, speculation, and class-legislation.

We believe that Civil Service Reform, in which the nation has heretofore expressed an interest, has more friends in the Farmers' Movement than it has anywhere else. We believe that everything which can justly claim the name of Reform bas to-day its best look-out in

It is not true, as the Nation insinuates, that corrupt and designing politicians and office-seekers have taken possession of the Movement, or have acquired any considerable standing or influ-

angerous tendencies of a bank, is co te failure. It is of no benefit whi After a bank has failed it is small comfort to the public to know that, some weeks before, the and entreats the Lord Chamberlain to sup Bank Examiner had reported to Washington the exhibition, the latter goes to the theatr that the bank would fail at some time. These examinations, moreover, are of two kinds. 1. Those made by a thoroughly competent and at rupt, or pliable Examiner. As the as acceptable and popular to the banks as possible. A conscientious Examiner, in a very short time, becomes a nuisance to all banks in a condition requiring vigilance and firmness on the part of the Examiner. His mediate effort is made to have him removed and some person more acceptable put in his place.

If the Examiner be of the second class,—incompetent, or pliable, or corrupt,—then while he can nake the office extremely profitable to himself, the "examination" he performs is of cours wholly worthless. There is no reason to sup pose that the examinations by State officers will be any more thorough or valuable than those of United States officers. The appointments, of course, will be political, and State mad responsibility is generally less efficient than Fed-

We have in this State a number of commercia banks, and savings banks, and other institutions authorized to do a banking business, and justice demands that some sort of publicity be made of their transactions. These institutions are multiplying in all parts of the State; savings banks re becoming more numerous than public con-enience or necessity demands. At present they are substantially irresponsible to the public. Praud and imposition are easily practiced. What is wanted is that kind of publicity of the actual ondition of the affairs of these institution which no solvent and well-managed bank will shrink from, but which would render it impossible for bogus concerns to live under. What the Legislature should do is to execute the ninth section, eleventh article of the Constitution which reads:

Every banking association now, or which may here-after be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make, and publish a full and accurate quarterly state-ment of its affairs (which shall be certified to under oath by one or more of its officers) as may be provided

The great difficulty which exists in the volu tary statements now made is that they frequent ly omit information upon the very points which most affect the standing of the bank. The Legislature should require each of these banks to make a quarterly sworn statement showing the following facts:

1. Capital stock paid in.
2. Surplus, if any.
3. Amount due despositors.
4. Amount of loans secured by real est

6. Amount of call loans.
6. Amount of time notes discounted.
7. The amount and kindrof collaterals held as a

9. Amount of cash on hand.

D. Amount invested in public securings and amounts of each. There may be other points that will sugge themselves to the Legislature, but these we have given will suffice to expose the chief abuses practiced under the form of savings banks. No bank doing a legitimate business will hesitate to make this statement; while the making of it will of necessity close up all the mere confidence shops, which take money on deposit to enable the officers of the machines to use the money in their private business. This searching statement would probably close numerous savings bank in the State, and the fact that it would have such an effect is the very reason why it should be re

either State or National Banks is the personal character of the men by whom they are managed. If their personal character is not sufficient to insure an honest administration of the business of the bank, then there is little to pro-tect the public against loss. But of all protec-tions, that furnished by the average Bank Examiner is the least valuable.

SUPREME COURTS AT A DISCOUNT.

SUPREME COURTS AT A DISCOUNT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: I am a Republican, a law abiding man, and, as a general thing, a great admirer of Gen. Grant, our President. I have always been taught to believe that the Supreme Court of a State in this Union was the tribune of last resort, and that we, as good citizens, were bound to submit to the decisions of such Courts, except in such cases as may be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and, even then, usual the Supreme Court of the United States had overruled the decision of the State Court. I may be wrong, not being much of a lawyer; but, if I am right, how is it that the decision of the Supreme Court of Texas has been much of a lawyer; but, if I am right, how is it that
the decision of the Supreme Court of Texas has been
of no avail; and how is it that Gen. Grant has advised
Gov. Davis of Texas to submit to a Governor and Legisiature which the Supreme Court of Texas has declared unconstitutionally elected? I should be glad
to have your views. Please put Illinois in the place of
Texas, and then go ahead. I will add that I shall be
glad to see the new Governor and Legislature hold
their places, but in the meantime, what becomes of
the Supreme Court?

ANSWEL.

ANSWER.

We do not undertake to answer for President

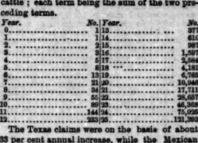
Our understanding of the situation in the latter State is, that, there being no public opinion to sustain the Supreme Court, the old Gov-ernor and Legislature "slid out" as soon as their appeal to Washington was negatived. There is nothing in our form of Government to prevent Gov. Davis from abdicating, even with Supreme Court decision in his favor.

suppresses his show. The difference between the English and American statesman is that while the former frets and fumes at being ridiculed, the exhibition, the latter goes to the theatre and enjoys the representation quite as heartily as any of the audience. A noted instance of this

indifference to caricature has been recently af-forded by the production of M. Sardou's play of "Uncle Sam" in Paris, in which Americans are made the subjects of merriment. The Americans in Paris throng to see it nightly, and enjoy it heartily, and when the Paris censor pro not be laughed at. The thinness of his hide

A correspondent suggests the method by which the Mexican Claims Commission got ahead of the Texas Claims Commission in their computation of the losses of cattle along the border. The Texas chaps assumed that the progeny of the stolen cattle would be one-half cows and one-half bulls, while the mathematicians across the river assumed that they would be all cows, and made their computations by the following and made their computat

years gives birth to a calf, and does so each year thereafter. The progeny follow the same law. Supposing them to be all cows; we have at the end of each year the following as the number of



33 per cent annual increase, while the

One of the principal London mediums is Mis-Florence Cooke. She goes into a trance inside a cabinet, which has a window at one end. When the lights are turned down, a ghost (with a remarkable resemblance to Miss Cooke) appears at the window and talks nonsense. When "the conditions are favorable."—oh stereotyped phrace, dear to dealers in shams!—the ghost wrape itself in a shroud and promenades before the cabinet. A short time ago, a distinguished party of believers were at the seance and the ghost walked out. Suddenly one of the spectators—an author of some note, and a Spiritualist,—saized the shade. Strange to say, it proved to Florence Cooke. She goes into a trance ins tors—an author of some note, and a Spiritualist,—
seized the shade. Strange to say, it proved to
have substance. It struggled, it scratched its
assailant's nose, it finally sourced back to the
cabinet. By a curious coincidence the medium
had the hysterics when the door was opened. It
is a great pity that Spiritualism should serve as
a cover to such charlatans. Its bono-fide phenomena are marvelous. The world would be ben-fited by their explanation. But the tricks and rogueries of professed mediums have made even investigation into the mystery discreditable. Spiritualism in London has never recovered for getting a fortune by telling a credulous old woman that her husband's spirit bade her give it to him, and was forced to refund the gains of

Pittsburgh got seared in 1863, and threw up a few earthworks to prevent Gen. Lee, who was just then being routed at Antietam, from sam-tering up through Pennsylvania and capturing the City of Dust and Ashes. The only intelligible reason for the scare is that the citizens thought that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire. However, not a Rebel rifle cracked within some hundreds of miles. So the Pittsburghers, spared the painful necessi-ty of charging the enemy, charged the Govern-ment with the cost of the fortifications. The bill has been rejected again and again, but it comes up again this year under the tender care of Senator Scott. If this sort of thing is to succeed, it will be in order for Camp little bill for the cost of suppressing the Camp ter founded, and the Government, since it established the prison, was remotely responsible

There was agony in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco when the steamship China was overdue. For in its cargo was a choice lot of first-class gods, manufactured expressly for the new joss-house of the headquarters of American heathendom. The joss-house was finished, the fragrant tapers were ready to be burned before the grinning gods,—but the sacred josses themselves still tossed about on Pacific waves. Finally, as an American firm, mindful of the Birmingham merchant who subscribed liberally to send a missionary to heathenesse, and then made a fortune by freighting the ship that carried him with rum and idols, offered to manufacture a superior quality of god at low rates, the China came. The New York World warns the almondeyed to import now all the deities they need, eyed to import now all the deities they need, lest native industry should demand protection, and some cunning Congressman should insert in the revised tariff: "Gods, crude and refined, 100 per cent ad valorem."

The women who are conducting the prayermeeting warfare against Ohio whisky-sellers
abow the sagacity of the Scriptural serpent. A
few men still bid them defiance, and refuse to
shut their doors to customers or open them to
missionaries. To conquer these last strongholds
of Satso, the testotalers have had a "tabernacle" built. It is a small house on wheels, comfortably warmed and lighted. This they pitch
before the enemy's doorway, and sing and pray
within its walls ad itb. At night, when thirsty
mortals try to skulk stealthily into the salcon,
the rays of a powerful reflector detect them.
They are personally appealed to, and if they still
enter, are made the objects of special prayars,
which, delivered in fervent tones, ring through
and through the bar-room. The Tabernacle remains until midnight, and reappears bright and
early next morning. No man has yet been found
who can resist it for three days. The women who are conducting the prayer-

The Treasury Department has connected with it a Bareau of Engraving and Printing. The official reports of the Bureau show a staff of aix officials, at an aggregate salary of about \$14,000. There is a standing appropriation of 1 per cent of the amount of notes, bonds, etc., issued each year to meet the expenses of issue transfer, and redemption. This appropriation amounted, last year, to a trifle less than \$3,000,000. Investigation has shown that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which nominally costs \$14,000, really spends nearly all this immense sum of \$3,000,000. It does not have to account for it to Congress, but expends it at its own discretion. The number of persons in the employ of the Bureau, whose names do not appear on the public records, is said to be nearly 1,000. Gan. Garfield is trying to find out what they do.

The Montgomery (Ala.) State Journal says:

rery ludicrous manner, provocative of considerable amusement.

The sensitiveness of public men in England is amusing. The periodical press of that country abounds with caricatures, and some of the journals make it a specialty to produce large cartoons, both plain and colored, of the most ludicrous description, setting forth the vanities and weaknesses of English statesmen. These are allowed every sort of license, but the moment the poor player appears upon the stage, made up on the very same model, the Lord (hambarlain nomes much him awarely and

as it eliminates a very distracti Alabama politics, and leaves an all offices with better men.

as another window, but this was only chance. Intense respect for the proprieties might have killed him. Perhaps, however, his repulse was a sign of the universal feminine love of dress. A man with clothes would have been admitted instantly; a man without clothes was not thought

The railroads of Missouri are said to be worth, with their rolling stock, equipment, and all other property except ex-Government lands, \$24,231,330. The State has given them \$16,have built the railroads and have then kindly given the corporations \$21,107,574 more to pay them for the trouble of ownership. This is more absurd than for England to give princely reve-nues to people who "condescend to be born."

In Boston the repression policy is having its egitimate effect. Secret dissipation is on the ase. The very day of the famous proclamation that there was not an open bar in the city, two gentlemen were guided to thirty secret bars within one square. They were all full, and each of them was probably doing three times the harm of a public saloon.

We can imagine the pain the President felt when, after declaring his belief that only citi-zens of a Territory abould be appointed to rule it, he could find but one man in Utah fit to serve his country, and was therefore forced to select the other eleven officials from elsewhere.

It is not very long since Gen. Howard gave Senstor Pomeroy a certificate of good character, in which "Old Subsidy" was effectually disguised as a "Christian stateeman." Will the ex-Senstor now return the compliment and kindly indorse the "Christian soldier"?

The story that Richardson has resigned is nard. It would have been a duck of a report, had it been true.

The meeting of the Farmers at Morris, Ill., is to be held on Thursday, Jan. 29, instead of on the 28th, as some papers have stated.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser

bold to say:

It is almost toe good to be true that the wrang Louisians politicians are about to come to terms units on some plan for restoring peach to the tracted State. Here we have one good results from firm and judicious stand taken by the Administra tracted State. Here we have one good result from the firm and judicious stand taken by the Administration in reference to the Texas politicians who desired the Government to set aside the verdict of the ballot-box for their benefit. Their rebuff has warned the Louisians men that the day of wrath is near at hand, and that they had better make peace before being compelled to do so.

—The Oshkosh Northwestern (loyal) is alarmed

at the prospect of "The Next Campaign," and

says:

The people are earnestly watching their representatives in Congress, and it behooves them to leave such
a record as will bear the closest examination.

—All the infamy of the salary-grab was not
alone in the increase, covering back-pay; and
the repeal, merely of the act of March 3, 1873,
does not reform the ricious system of security. does not reform the vicious system of accumu lated pay for vacant seats, or the equally viciou tice of forward-pay. Thus, pay has bee mulated since March 4, 1873, for a Louisian accumulated since March 4, 1873, for a Louisiana Senator, whose seat (if a new election is ordered) may not be occupied before next winter, when the amount, at \$5,000 per annum, would be some \$8,750. Any gratuity to Pinchback, for cooling his heels, would come out of the contingent fund of the Senate. Also, in the House, pay is accumulating for two West Virginia members, and, as new elections are likely to be ordered, the and, as new elections are likely to be ordered, the two hereafter elected will find quite a handsome plumb on their plates. As in the case of Pinchback, any gratuity voted to the West Virginia claimants would come out of the conquestion in their instruction to new members next summer; and new members will under-stand very definitely the "contracts" under

which they serve.

—There is a general expression that the action of Congress on the salary question has been as ungracious as the debate was indecent. And it would seem that members will be very generally raminded this year that their "contracts" expire March 3, 1875. Harper's Weekly says:

It is a very curious fact to a close observer in Washington that Congress is generally profoundly ignorant of the real tendency of public opinion. The habit of strict party action confuses accurate apprehension. The higher standards of conduct are forgotten in the desire to serve and satisfy party expectation, and there is constant forgetfulness that party men are also intelligent and honorable citizens. The "salary grab" was "showed" through Gongress by three forces—the desire of money, the known wash of the Prevident, and the bravado of builds. Opinion was moneted and opinion. The "grab" was draven through, and, although it is now repealed, the mischle if thas occasioned cannot be undone. It has injured the hespeliacan party.

—If the members of the present Congress who have drawn the back pay had refurned it into the treasury, and if the salary of the President and Judges of the Supreme Court had been cut down to the original figures, a disposition at least to obey the voice of the people would have been evinced. In the absence of any provisions of the nature suggested, the repealing act is merely a trick unworthy a body of men making any pretensions to purity or statesmanship, but quite in accordance with the reputation and conduct of the men who passed the grab originally.—Ulinois State Register.

—Grant approves the Salary bill. This shows him to be the head grabber of the country. Twice he has approved a law giving himself a double salary, when a single word from him would have prevented it. But he wanted the money.—Pitteburgh Post.

—And now the Precident many be presumed to be happy. He has signed the new salary-grab law who repeals all increase of salaries but his own. He does not seem to appreciate the fact that the infamy of the contract on himself.—Mitheouke News.

—The

of self-denial, one single act to point out as the suggestion of a high and magnanimous public spirit, he can ask for a revision of the public opinion in which he is regarded as using the Presidency as if he had won it in a raffle...

Kaneas City Times.

—"I shall be dishonest," writes the Washington correspondent of the Troy Times, "if I attempt to hide the fact that among the Republicans in Congress the President is at this moment not quite so popular as he was a year ago." This is putting it midly.

—Two members from Indiana voted against repeal. These were Shanks and Williams, both Republicans. . . . They have both managed to make money out of their positions, and will retire from Congress in comfortable circumstances. For such men the people should have no further use. —Logansport (Ind.) Pharos. —Congressman Burchard voted for the repeal, thereby expecting a re-election to that honorable body next fall. Too late, "Burch," the people have marked you. They trusted you once, but cannot again. Save your money and don't try

—Abram Comingo is the Democratic Congressman from the District adjoining our own. Isaa C. Parker is the Republican Congressman from our District. When the Salary bill came up both shared in the profits, in the very face of the warfare that was waged against it. Mr. Cominge undertook to defend his course, and in his own home he is to-day almost despised. Holt County, the Gibraltar of Republicanism in this District, by which Mr. Parker was enabled to get the the Congressional abore, openly and boldly denounced him last fall, and asked him to make vacant the seat he had dishonored. These gentismen, after all that has been referred to had transpired, come up again on the very first opportunity, and display the same greed that animated their breasts at the beginning of their political life. For instance, on a resolution offered the other day to restore the franking privilege, the voices of Comingo and Parker came up aweetly in its favor.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazetts.—Tuere never has been a period in the history of our country when Congress and the President needed watching more than now. There has never been a time when se many plans were under advisement and in the course of consummation for gigantic national expenditures, upon various pleas, which, if sanctioned by Congress and Grant, will augment the taxation of our citizens fearfully, beyond all precedent, and almost beyond ordinary conception.—Pittsburgh Post.

—The Republican party has a majority in both

Post.

The Republican party has a majority in both

and the President unac-—The Republican party has a majority in both branches of Congress, and the President unanimously. What prevents them from enacting any reform they wish? The Republican party in Congress, and out of Congress, are the friends and advocates of monopoly. No amount of naked, false assertions will longer mislead the people in reference to this matter.—Quiacy (Iil.) Herald.

—Mr. Burleigh, of this District, is the only Congressman from New England who voted for the restoration of the franking privilege. We congratulate Mr. Burleigh on this straightforward, honest vote. The rest of them are opposed to the franking privilege, but will vote for an appropriation of postage-stamps, accomplishing the same result by indirection. . We have adhered to the [Republican] party hitherto, for lack of a better, hoping to see it undertake a real reform of the civil service and take some steps towards giving us a better currency and better revenue laws. If these ends cannot be accomplished through the Republican organization, then, in our judgment, the machinery as no longer capable of the service which the country needs. If that be treason, make the most of it.

tion, then, in our judgment, the machinery is no longer capable of the service which the country needs. If that be treason, make the most of it.—Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

—There are still enough black sheep on the Republican side of Congress to make continued watchfulness necessary, but future elections will weed these out to give place to better men. This is inevitable. The people have received leasons during the past year or two which will not soon be forgotten.—Ecaneville (Ind.) Journal.

—Let the Administration party not now add cowardice to its other sins by attempting to shif any portion of the responsibility for the passag of the salary bill on to the shoulders of their political opponents.—Dubuque Herald.

bilier folks have suffered during this season.—
Indianapolis Sentinel.

—The gentlemen in Congress who are so sensitive about public opinion, who deprecate the growing lack of reverence for Congressmen, are seriously mistaken as to the cause. They should not condemn the press. . . It has made our public men aware that they are responsible, and that if they engage in improper work they cannot look to party papers for defense. It has made the just criticism of the press the greatest check on corruption. The politician can no longer defy newspaper exposure with the retart that it is only the lying atterned. with the retort that it is only the lying story of the opposition press.—Hartford Courant.
—The one thing which the unfaithful, corrupt, peculating, pilfering public servant dreads above all others, and has most reason to dread is the

all others, and has most reason to dread is the newspaper. The newspaper means detection, exposure, punishment. It did not always mean this. Time was when the newspaper was the rich man's very obedient, humble servant, taking its opinions from his lips, always ready to run on his errands, thankfully gathering up the crumbe from his table. In those bygone days the newspaper's cardinal rule for the conduct of life was to stand by the leaders of the party through thick and thin, reserving all its hard through thick and thin, reserving all its hard language for the other side. But the times change, and the newspaper changes with them. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of this revolution in the theory and practice of journalism that is going on, so silently but so swiftly, all over the land.—Springfield Republican.

ly but so swiftly, all over the land—Springfield Republican.

—It is not a new thing to say that the press of this country is an element of power and control in the Government. This trite truth was illustrated Wednesday, in connection with the confirmation of Mr. Waite. The Senate delayed action, as much as else, to learn what the press would say; and finding its voice for confirmation, ratified it by a unanimous vote. Events frequently occur that illustrate the correctness of this remark. Such influence carries with it acorresponding responsibility, and we think this is sufficiently appreciated for the press, as a rule, to carefully weigh its utterances, and to seek thus to lead public opinion aright.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE REVENUE LAW.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 23, 1814. Srn: Senator Palmer Wittes as follows:
William F. Krady, Eq.: By virtue of a law passelast winter, the Town Collectors have until March it in which to return their books, and, with the consecutive of the County Collector, twenty days additional. (Sp. 46, Sec. 169.) I fear this is all we can do, as afurthe extension will interfere with the distribution of the School Fund, payment of interest, &c. Very true.

School Fund, payment of interest.

A. S. Paimer.

Now, I would like to know what interest is
due from the State of Illinois before Jamary.

1875; and, again, are all the taxpayers compalled
to pay their taxes nine months before the State
requires them, to accommodate a few schoolteachers?

teachers?

Many a poor taxpayer is compelled to sell his last cow or a few pigs to keep the Tax-Collector from selling it for him to pay taxes nine mouths before the State requires them. How much money is there now in the State Treasurer's hands? This accumulation of large sums of money in the hands of City, County, and State Treasurers is very dangerous policy, and a serious inconvenience to the taxpayers.

The State Legislature should, at this semion repeal the present Bevenue law, and adopt the Revenue laws of Ohlo or some other State where such laws work more satisfactory to the laterage.

such laws work more satisfactory to the tarpayers.

We have too many Assessors, Tax-Collectors,
etc. One Assessor for each county and one
Tax-Collector would cost the taxpayers vary
much less, and be more satisfactory. There are
swarms of tax-eaters in every county in Illiands
under the present law, that can and ought to be
compelled to go to work; and our Legislature
ought at once to take up the Revenue law and
do something. The Legislatures have been controlled by the Springfield Rings, who want a
large accumulation of money at the Capital for
their own purposes. I contend that the revenue
of the State and counties is safer in the hands of
the taxpayers and against the property, than in
any Treasurer's hands.

TAXPAYER.

COMPULSORY EDI

Letter from the the Bill.

His Reply to an Edit Chicago Tim

iews of Other Cor

Letter from the Hon. Bepresentative from seventh District, and the House Committee the Editor of The Chicago Tribe Sis: I respectfully ask the mas to reply to an editorial in 22d inst., entitled "Exit Fr writer; of the article allude nts, says:

misstatements, says:

It creates by force of statute a method crime of liberty in education, a crime for parents to be the education of the crime for parents to be the education of the crime for parents and provides for heavy fines (if not imprisonment that he create the riggrandians over their own offsprintifferent kind and mode of education page-government prescribes by at hat children between the ages of 9 he sent to school at least three more which six weeks shall be consecut the "education" which shall be conditions of the consecution THIS IS A TISSUE OF PA

from beginning to end. It is as the "Compulsory Educatio contain, instead of what it does Instead of declaring it to be rents to be the "educational gown children, it substantially own children, is substituting or them not to be the guardians; "for, if they neglect of guardians to their children be their rights (and children be even their parents are bound to render themselves liable to cert Under our present laws, a par who wilfully exposes his child to of the weather, or who negle care for him, whereby the chi health or limb, is liable to heav

than if he merely neglected hi of his suffering from a frost-l to his limb. A few weeks of the full use of a broken limb, hite, perhaps; but he who wently condemns his child to ance, and denies him an opport an easy livelihood, and of becomen, inflicts upon the child an never heal, and entails upon horance, stupidity, and disgrass. Then why should not such ne ed? Why punish the lesser off greater? Does not the welfar and the perpetuity of her ins upon the sucellingence of her citi Again: the Times says that that the "children shall be sen the children shall be sen that the "children shall be sen the children shall be sen that the "children shall be sen the children shall be sen that the "children shall be sen the children shall be sen the chil

that the "children shall be sen This is supply uny. It carefully provides that they the rudimentary branches at elsewhere. Under its province quardian can send a child to a Catholic or Protestant school, c of the State, or have him tau elsewhere; in fact, anywhere, so the elementary branches.

As I am the author of the I probably understand as well as the satute editor of it stands them. The bill does no in any way. It simply entranches which shall be taugh are fundamental, and no educ without them. It expressly objection against such bills, act prejudicially against certain

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contemptuously of the "StateThat means the "Free-Scho
That means the "Free-Scho
That means the "YRKE-S IS OPPOSED TO THE "FREE-SCI just as it naturally favored Secession, etc. Why does it r by the horos, throw off the mass whole Fr by the filthy feasts it prepares its Sunday issue, when an old-incests, and adulteries is eg-mutil the community is nausea and Respectability banishes it circle.

ircle. In conclusion, what doop makes the given for compelling the taxes, that are burdeneone as support of public schools, and those who need their benefit those who need their benefit themselves of these benefits, of dren elsewhere? To the end may be informed as to the rea "Compulsory Education" bill, as it passed the House of Repr text of the bill was given in Saturday last.—ED. Tribuns.)

More Statist To the Editor of The Chicago Triba Sin: Compulsory education tion. Bavaria has known it for Other States have known it as doubtedly owing to this that those who can read and write

doubtedly owing to this that a those who can read and write a many (96).

If your correspondent "Bob ucation is of benefit in after-lif doubt "Bob's" good sense, an perusal the first part of Sir W Philosophy. Further, Mr. "B lieve that education leads chil or the occasion of crime the Milhigan prison stall cluster of the Milhigan prison statistic bere. Mr. "Bob" is certain cluster on the tion between real education, the powers, and endues one with and raises one into that pla where the incitements to virtu than the inducements to crims ability to read and write is much capital in the tradition of the prisons have at of culture where they can same and read the Police Ga Bealty. Mr. "Bob" has Herbert Spencer argued many. The following are a few siat on the point in question: Of rested in Liverpool in 1888, 22 a hundred, could read and 11,000 could noither read and 11,000 could noither read and oper cent could neither reson of the prison o superior instruction; 2,000 nor write; and 84 per cent read and write imperfectly. Crests in Brooklyn, in 1888, born in Ireland; and no more carning their education. Of 7 Metropolitan District of New 22,000 were born in Ireland; and no more a gross. Need I bring more a Dr. Carnago, Jan 23, 1874.

Beducation of the the Editor of The Chicago Tri Bin: "Bob's" letter in you good, so far as it goes; as is urial on the same subject in a seither seems to get at the vision. To simply educate child tate the intellect—is too often facilities for crime. Mere interesse its opportunities. That, if the head were to and the heart a great tave a powerful weapon "Bob," with his dry old per come of the criminal

ect to point out as the and magnatimous public a revision of the public is regarded as using the had won it in a raffle.—

shonest," writes the Washinges, shonest," writes the Washinges of the Troy Times, "if I attact that among the Requirement of the President is at this moved against the President is at this moved against shanks and Williams, both.

They have both manney out of their positions, om Congress in comfortable or such men the people should be a logarity of the repeal election to that honorable hate, "Burch," the people They trusted you once, but your money and don't try ito Congress again.—Ogle

she have finally voted for the do so voluntarily, but by commendation and secure their re-election, is opinion is against them is opinion is against them again at a district in the United furnish at least a score of lity to the present incumy of \$3,000.—Freeport (IL)

to is the Democratic Congress-rict adjoining our own. Isaac lepublican Congressman from on the Salary bill came up both the in the very face of the war-

adita, in the very face of the wari against it. Mr. Cominge
his course, and in his own
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come up again on the very first
d display the same greed that
reasts at the beginning of their
or instance, on a resolution ofday to restore the franking priviof Comingo and Parker came up
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when Congress and the Presiations more than now. There
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licas party has a majority in both agrees, and the President unanprevents them from enacting wash? The Republican party in out of Congress, are the friends of monopoly. No amount of sertions will longer mislead the unce to this matter.—Quiscy (IL)

the civil service and take some giving us a better currency and laws. If these ends cannot be arougn the Republican organiza-ur judgment, the machinery is no of the service which the country

e of Congress to make continued coessary, but future elections will to give place to better men. This The people have received lessons i year or two which will not soon Evaneville (Ind.) Journal. ministration party not now add to ther sins by attempting to shift the responsibility for the passag ill on to the shoulders of their pota.—Dubuque Herald.

Sones of partyssm never got a ling as the grab and Credit Moves suffered during this season.—enfinel.

men in Congress who are so sen-blic opinion, who deprecate that f reverence for Congressmen, are aken as to the cause. They lean the press. . . It has c men awars that they are re-that if they engage in improper to look to party papers for de-imade the just criticism of the lest check on corruption. The lobger defynewspaper exposure

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new thing to say that the press of an element of power and control sent. This trite truth was illustry, in connection with the control with the control with the control with the control with the press of finding its voice for confirmation as else, to learn what the press of finding its voice for confirmation with the correctness. Such influence carries with it a responsibility, and we think this appreciated for the press, as a lift weigh its utterances, and to ead public opinion aright.—Pills-

E REVENUE LAW.

KANKAREK, Ill., Jan. 23, 1874. KANKAREK, Ill., Jan. 23, 1874.

The Chicago Tribune:

Palmer writes as follows:

SPRINGPIELD, Jan. 16, 1874.

ADV, Esq.: Hy virtue of a law peaced fown Collectors have until March 10 in their books, and, with the consent licetor, twenty days additional. (See fear this is all we can do, as a further effere with the distribution of the mant of interest, 86. Very truly A. S. Palmer.

Blue to know what interest 18.

like to know what interest is tate of Illinois before January.

a are all the taxpayers compelled nine months before the State to accommodate a few school-

axpayer is compelled to sells his roigs to keep the Tax-Collector or him to pay taxes nine mouths to requires them. How much now in the State Treasurer's ecumulation of large sums of ride of City, County, and State ry dangerous policy, and a serice to the taxpayers. In the series is a serice to the taxpayers. In the series is a series of the taxpayers and a series of the taxpayers. Tax-Collectors.

many Assessors, Tax-Collectors, seer for each county and one rould cost the taxpayers very more satisfactory. There are aters in every county in Illinois telaw, that can and ought to be to work; and our Legislature to take up the Revenue Isw and The Legislatures have been compringfield Rings, who want a conform of money at the Capital for each of money at the Capital for seen in the hands of dagainst the property, than in lands.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Letter from the Author of the Bill.

His Reply to an Editorial in the Chicago Times.

lews of Other Correspondents.

Letter from the Hon. H. W. Snow,
Bepresentative from the Twentyseventh District, and Chairman of
the House Committee on Education.

**the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna:
SR: I respectfully ask the use of your columns to reply to an editorial in the Times of the
22d inst., entitled "Exit Free Schools." The
writer of the article alluded to, among other
misstatements, says: nts, says:

mistatements, says;
It creates by force of statute a new crime, to-wit;
the crime of liberty in education. It declares it to be
a crime for parents to be the educational guardians of
their own children, and provides for the punishment,
by heavy fines (if not imprisonment), of parents who
shall assume to exercise the rights of educational
purdians over their own offspring, by preferring a
inferent kind and mode of education from that which
spars-government prescribes by statute. It declares
that children between the ages of 9 and 14 years "shall
be sent to school at least three months in the year, of
which six weeks shall be consecutive," and it defines
the "education" which shall be compulsorily impartset to them "at school" as consisting in "reading,
riling, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic.

THIS IS A TISSUE OF FALSEHOODS from beginning to end. It is a wilful, malicious, and deliberate statement of what the bill known as the "Compulsory Education" bill does not

contain, instead of what it does contain.

Instead of declaring it to be a crime for parents to be the "educational guardians" of their own children, it substantially declares it to be a crime for them sof to be their "educational guardians;" for, if they neglect to act the part of guardians to their children by refusing them their rights (and children have rights which even their parents are bound to respect), they render themselves liable to certain penalties.

Under our present laws, a parent or guardian,

who wilfully exposes his child to the in of the weather, or who neglects to properly care for him, whereby the child is injured in health or limb, is liable to heavy fines and long

than if he merely neglected him to the extent of his suffering from a frost-bite or an injury to his limb. A few weeks of care will resto the full use of a broken limb, or heal a frostbite, perhaps; but he who wifully or negligently condemns his child to perpetual ignorance, and denies him an opportunity of earning
an easy livelihood, and of becoming a good citizen, inflicts upon the child an injury time can
never heal, and entails upon him a life of ignorance, stupidity, and disgrace.

Then why should not such neglect be punished? Why punish the lesser offense, and not the
greater? Does not the welfare of the State,
and the perpetuity of her institutions, depend
upon the intelligence of her citizens?

Again: the Times says that the bill declares
that the "children shall be sent to school."

THIS IS SIMPLY UNTAUE.

In conclusion,

what Good Reason

can be given for compelling the wealthy to pay
taxes, that are burdensome and heavy, for the
support of public schools, and not compelling
those who need their benefit most to avail
themselves of these benefits, or teach their children elsewhere? To the end that your readers
may be informed as to the real provisions of the
"Compulsory Education" bill, I append a copy
as it passed the House of Representatives. [The
text of the bill was given in The Transune of
Saturday last.—Ed. Tribunz.] Very truly,
H. W. Snow.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sm: Compulsory education is an old institu-tion. Bavaria has known it for a hundred years. Other States have known it as long. It is undoubtedly owing to this that the percentage of those who can read and write is so great in Ger-

many (96).

If your correspondent "Bob" doubts that education is of benefit in after-life, then we must doubt "Bob's" good sense, and commend to his perusal the first part of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy. Further, Mr. "Bob" does not be-

stial on the same subject in a recent issue. But sitter seems to get at the vitality of the question. To simply educate children—i. e., to educate the intellect—is too often but to give greater builties for crime. Mere intellectual education at only will not prevent crime, but is apt to be the companient of the head were to be taught a little at the heart a great deal, we should have a powerful weapon against crime. Too," with his dry old statistics, says are cast of the criminals attended church

and 46 per cent attended Sabbath-school, and he rightly argues that such "attendance" don't help us any; but this is what we want to remedy. Not only make education compulsory, but let religious instruction be the chief element in such education; and then let this religious instruction have some life in it,—not be the mere parrot-like repetition of stereotyped religious phrases, and the mechanical readings from the Scriptures; but let the teacher have his or her whole heart in the work; and let him speak to the children out of his ownexnestness, sincere conviction, and human love for those he teaches, and be sure he will not speak in vain. An earnest man commands respect from his hearters, even if he is riding a hobby of his own; how much more when he has God for his theme and Heaven for his hopes; but let a man be a mere talking machine, and be the words ever so precious, they will not take hold upon such young hearts. True, it is hard to get such teaches, but yet not impossible; thousands of men and women in this worf are earnest, loving people, who would do this work well. All we want is to make the situation of teacher a respectably-paid and comfortable one, and to keep out the parrots; and, if we can do this, we shall have made another stride towards decreasing crime. Yours truly,

EINANCE.

Fathlity of Arbstrary Legislation.
To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

Sin: The generous policy pursued by The Taibune of lending its columns to the general public for the free discussion of the many questions of vital interest in politics, finances, and morals, rather than of arrogating to itself the possession of all valuable knowledge, cannot be too highly commended. By such a course only can the press properly fulfill its mission as the educator of the masses.

Allow the writer to present a few practical thoughts upon the financial question now under

Allow the writer to present a few practical thoughts upon the financial question now under such general discussion. In finance, as in religion, many men incline to cover their faces with a thick veil of theories, which obscures their vision, and wraps the subject in a mysterious and unnatural light. Hence we find the most vague and impracticable theories advanced, and the most absurd action advised. One would be reformer cries for legislative enactment:

one and unnatural light. Hence yaefid the most vague and impracticable theofies advanced, and the most absurd action advised. One would be reformer cries for legislative enactment; another appeals as earnestly for co-operative action; one party demands inflation; and still another counsels sudden contraction. Let me suggest still another remedy:

Suppose we just let the patient alone. I fancy he needs rest, and that a little vacation in the dosing policy would do no harm.

Let is be understood, first, that the problem of finance is, fundamentally, the same in all ages, in all lands, in all stages of civilization; and is not altered in kind by revolutions or changed in nature by governmental or political enactment; but rests upon one unchanging and enduring base, viz.: The inexorable law of Supply and Demand. No human law can create value, neither can it destroy it. Value is properly the practical exponent of human industry, and can be produced by no other process. A gold coin is merely the tangible representation of industry, as agreed upon by common consent (which only is universal law) since intelligent society began upon earth. And a country or people is rich in value just in the proportion which its industries, inherited or produced, bear to its real or fancied needs. By industries I do not refer te agricultural and mechanical merely, but include all industries, whether of body or mind. It must be evident that any departure from this broad principle in the management of the finances of any people will, in the end, prove disastrons. In direct opposition to this fundamental law of values may be classed all arbitrary legislation regulating the prices of any commodity, all Protective Tariffs (so called). Trades-Unions, Grange protocols, etc., all of which are only fulle attempts to regulate a principle will, in the end, prove disastrons and continued the proporation and Labor-Societies, in their suicidal and foolish career against employed capital, may stipulate the price of a bushel of corn at \$1, but by this Again: the Times says that the bill declares that the "children shall be sent to school."

THIS IS SIMPLY UNITADE.

It carefully provides that they may be taught the rudimentary branches at school, home, or discretive. Under its provisions, a parent or guardian can send a child to a public or private, Catholic or Protestant school, outside or inside of the State, or have him taught at home or discretive; in fact, anywhere, so that he is taught the elementary branches.

As I am the author of the bill in question, I probably understand its provisions as well as the astruce ditor of the Times understands them. The bill does not define education in any way. It simply enumerates certain branches which shall be taught, because they are fundamental, and no education is possible without them. It expressly obviates the usual chipoticin against such bills, to-wit: that they are fundamental, and no education is possible without them. It expressly obviates the usual chipoticin against such bills, to-wit: that they are fundamental, and no education is possible without them. It expressly obviates the usual chipoticin against such bills, to-wit: that they are fundamental, and no education is possible without them. It expressly obviates the usual chipoticin against certain religious sects.

The animus of the writer of the Times stricle creeps out further on when he speak propulation, etc. Why does it not take the build by the horns, throw off the mask, and openly oppose the whole Free-School System. Just as it naturally favored Human Shavery, Seession, etc. Why does it not take the build by the horns, throw off the mask, and openly oppose the whole Free-School System. Just as it openly opposes the whole Free-School System, just as it openly opposes the whole Free-School System, just as it openly opposes and religious institutions, decency and propriety in private life, as is seen by the filthy feasts it prepares for its patrons in its Sunday issue, when an olda-podride of rapes, incests, and adulteries is excultingly paraded,

CHICAGO, Jan. 24, 1874.

Greenbacks and National-Bank Cur-

Greenbacks and National-Bank Currency.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Sin: The press seems to be making a great effort to convince the public and Congress that a national currency issued through banks, and having only the national credit for security, is more desirable than the greenback-currency, directly from the Government. It is true that the banks have a small margin of capital invested in the bonds pledged as security, which would be consumed pledged as security, which would be consumed before the biliholder would suffer loss; but how

pledged as security, which would be consumed before the biliholder would suffer loss; but how much of it would be required to pay the expenses of converting the security into coin, if the necessity should occur, is not apparent. But it is apparent that the large class of people doing business, to a greater or less extent, on borrowed capital, are satisfied to use greenbacks for currency, if their value can be made as unchangeable as the national credit; though capitalists, having their capital loaned or in currency, would prefer to make 10 per cent by raising the value of currency to the gold standard.

There can be no objections to National Bank currency that does not apply equally to the greenback currency; but the objection is to offering a subsidy to capitalists, who will engage in banking when no necessity exists for it. Under the present state of things, a banker practically buys a \$100 5 per cent bond, worth par in gold, for \$40 in gold, and obtains \$4 in interest, or 10 per cent on his entire capital; which may be cheap for individuals, but is 5 per cent above the rate asked by others on the same security. This is on the supposition that 25 per cent of the bank-issue is held in bank to redeem bills with that practically are not offered for redemption. If it is not so held, less capital is required to purchase the bonds with. While the Government could obtain money on its bonds at 5 per cent with only a greenback currency, the whole of the present banking capital would be on the market for commercial purposes, and would, to some extent, supply the demand for more capital, thought to be so pressing all over the country.

necessity should occur, is not apparent. But it is apparent that the large class of people doing berusal the first part of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy. Further, Mr. "Bob" does not believe that education leads children from crime or the occasion of crime, and presents the Michigan prison statistics as condustve evidence upon that point. But once for all, local statistics are not in place lets. Mr. "Bob" is certainly no metaphysicalla, for he fails to make the important distinctions are not education, that draws out the same statistics are not in place of social life where the incitements to virtue are far weightier than the inducements to crime, and the simple shifty to read and write, which is oftentines worse than no education at all. To read and write is much capital in the trade of the burglast documerfeiler: therefore we need not be imprised to find that a great number of the matter of our prisons have attained that degree at the point in question: Of \$0.020 persons are not should not be read our wite. Bealty, Mr. "Bob" has but repeated what Berbert Sponcer argued many years ago.

The following are a few statistics which bear on the sone security. This is on the supposition that 25 per cent above it alone and read in the read nor write. Of those and read in the read nor write. Of those and the properties of the properties. Really, Mr. "Bob" is a should be said on-state in Brooklyn, in 1888, nearly 10,000 creates in Brooklyn, in 1888, nearly

The grammar-school and building connected with Bishop College, at Lannoxville, Canada, burned this morning. The boys narrowly escaped with their lives. Loss, \$35,000; partially insured.

Farm-Lands by Stock-Companies.

Provisions of the Measure-How It Will Operate.

front shall find farming as completely revolutionized as has been transportation within the last twenty years. It would, indeed, be one of the marvels of progress in the views of a great class upon a great subject, if the large farmers of the country,—farmers who plow with the mold-board of intelligence and harrow their heads as well as their wheat-fields,—from bitter contact with stocks and shares in railroads.—from fighting iron-wheeled "monopoly" with pitchfork and pruning-hook,—should utilize what they have learned of railroad-ways in amassing wealth, eminence, and power, by applying the same principles to practical farming.

The till whose title I have given will provide for consolidation by ten or more land-owners of all their lands and interests in landed cultivation, and the issue of stock to each according to the value of his lands and improvements. Said shares of stock shall not be issued in sums of less than \$1,000; that is, no man can hold any unless he can take \$1,000 worth. Stockholders shall have voice in the management of the affairs of the corporation proportionate to their moneyed interests. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary. They shall be chosen annually on the first Monday in January, and receive such salary as a majority in value of the stockholders shall from time to time deem just; they shall constitute an Executive Board, and shall make annual choice of a General and Assistant Superintendent; and these shall have the supervision in detail of the practical working of the piantation, the distribution of the land to particular crops, employment of laborers, and purchase of provisions and such farm-machinery as may not be manufactured by the Company. The Executive Board shall also choose a Superintendent of Manufactures, and another of Transportation, whenever the Company shall decide to make its farm-tools and run railroad-tracks across its lands.

This novel bill will also provide that any such corporate Farming Company may issue stock beyo

own lands and the intervening highways; and adjacent farm-corporations may unite their tracks and operate their several lines as one body, on such terms as they may agree upon; and may fix such rates for freight and passengers for their mutual benefit, and for those not members of either corporation, as they may deem expedient,—provided that State freights and State officers, including members of the Legislature, and Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, shall, at all times, ride free of all tolls.

Each Company shall also have the power to fix the prices of its own farm-products, and may hold the same until such time as it may deem judicious to sell. And the rolling-stock upon the united railroads of such corporate Farm Companies, whenever 100 miles or more are operated together, shall be exempt from State taxation, as also shall be all farming implements manufactured by such Company, and in actual use by the Company making them. Such Companies may also have lands for a term of years.

And the bill will further provide that any Company reconstricts under the label head company or provide that any Company reconstricts when the label head company companies of the company when the such companies and all companies are such as the label head companies.

panies may also have lands for a term of years.

And the bill will further provide that any Company organizing under it shall be deemed entitled to hold as vested rights and interests whatever powers it may acquire under the law prior to any adverse legislation on the subject.

I do not believe that the bill can pass, certainly not without several very serious amendments. But it shows that the spirit for united effort and greater profit is just as strong among the agricultural capitalists, when once they learn how, as it is with men bred to handle railroad or other stocks.

Nor, if such an absorbing, grasping system of land-culture shall ever come into general adop-

Nor, if such an absorbing, grasping system of land-culture shall ever come into general adoption by land-capitalists in this country, will the condition of those men who will then be the actual diggers in the dirt be any better than that of the serfs of Feudalism; nor will their rise to mastership of the soil they will till be any more possible than with serfs. They will be as the hosts of bired hands whose muscles now do duty for the brains of capital in railroads and other combined efforts to make the most money for the smallest number.

with serfs. They will be as the hosts of hired hands whose muscles now do duty for the brains of capital in railroads and other combined efforts to make the most money for the smallest number.

This is perfectly legitimate; it is business, and compulsory upon no man. But, when the representatives of a half-million or a million of capital unite to pool the earnings of their own lands, and buy up or lease that of their neighbors, until townships and whole counties are absorbed into one grand corporate ranche, under a single corporate ownership, and the dictation of from one to a dozen men, then will the status of the farm-laborer be as fully fixed for life as is that of the railroad-rousing boot, engineer, brakeman, or iron-worker in the shops; and the chances for ownerships in lands by the man who plows and sows for wages will be as the chances of a Duke's coachman to come into ownership of his castle, or the prospects that each of the 50,000 miners on strike in Pennsylvania will some day own a coal-mine.

A farm of 500,000 acres, with a single head, would undoubtedly be able to produce the fruits of the soil at prices below the present rates, and such as single-handed farmers could not compete with at a profit. So that a few such immense corporate farms would crowd small landholders into retirement; and a county would become simply the wheat-field of a single corporate owner, and political profits and positions would be wholly in the hands of a handful of men. Present railroads will then have to take back seats in legislation.

The first announcement of this agricultural scheme will, of course, meet with ridiculs,—as much as did Pulton's first steamboat; but it is fully as possible and practical as the steamboat, and not unlikely to work a revolution so vast, though less glorious for the masses. Yet no one can gainsay its legitimacy. It simply means that the great farmers have studied the theory of railroads and learned something. They propose to have a piece of that same point, to unite, not ridically by conce

difference in the theory if hired men upon farms, becoming dissatisfied with the rates of pay fixed for them by their employers, should organize s "Bucolic Brotherhood" in every town of the State, and strike for better rates from those whom they might style landed monopolists? Or, as has been already remarked in The TRIPUNE, could farm-hands take control of the Legislsture and fix their wages by law, their conduct might be a looking-glass to the farmers of to-day.

J. C. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

It will operate.

Serinovirile, ill, Jan. 24, 1874.

To the Bilber of The Chicago Fridone:

Sin: Corporate farming will open a now field to the plowshare of the stockholder. And it is coming. It will probably absorb all the scheme for co-operative farming this there gone to lair little colins, or other may be now undergoing gestation. A leading Granger in the Lower Branch of the Legislature has drafted a bill, which he proposes soon to laireduce, specially "to encourage the cultivation of farm-lands in this State by stock-companied to farm-lands in this State by stock-companied to farm-lands in this State by stock-companied to read a profit from the past year's study of railroads and the way they folt. He telleme that severy way creditable 'to the manuscreament of railroads and the way they folt. He telleme than a considered favorable for its infroduction. And it is only ghal friendly confidence is sometimes to be resplicted above even the proputar appetito for eccentric neves, that I withhold his name for the present. And, if the manipulators of the movement shall be able to show, as looks plants lie, that aggregated capital can be made to harvest from 20,000 acres of land a better percently and the propular appetits for cocentric neves, that I withhold his name for the present. And, if the manipulators of the movement shall be able to show, as looks plants lie, that aggregated capital can be made to harvest from 20,000 acres of land a better percently and the propular appetits of the country of the lands of the lan

4. Soprano solo.

5. Scherzo in B minor.

6. "The Heart Bowed Down".

7. Trio for violin and 'cello.

8. "She is Mina."

6. "She is Mina."

Cur.

Mrs. F. Ullman.

THE LAKE-FRONT QUESTION IN THE COUNCIL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sin: The question is being frequently asked, Why is the Common Council so dilatory in bringing the Lake-front question to an issue?

The importance of early action is clear. If

The importance of early action is clear. If a sale is to be made at all, the sooner it is made the better. Every day of delay is a loss of interest to the city. The city will soon need every dollar it can raise to meet its liabilities and maintain its credit. Under such circumstances, hesitation is unwise.

We have no other means of providing for the deficiency in the Treasury than by the sale of a portion of the public property. It is our duty to face this fact. It cannot be ignored. We have no authority to borrow. In the way of debt, we have already gone as far as our charter will allow, and a great deal farther than we ought to have gone. It is high time that an era of retrenchment and economy should be inaugurated. How can we make a better commencement than by selling, as fast as buyers can be had, the unproductive property of the city? Such a policy would not only be a substantial relief to the tax-payers, but would add to the credit of our city abroad.

We have gone on borrowing until the end has come. We have been squandering so much more and investigation. The fact is reported.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE Faills, N.(F., Jan. 24, 1874.

There is no material change to note in the market this week. Owing to the bad westher there was a light week. Owing to the bad westher there was a light week. Owing to the bad westher there was a light this week. Owing to the bad westher there was a light week. Owing to the bad westher there was a light cliver of "odds and ends" from farm dairies, but prices for good to fair lots may be quoted at 18c to 13c, on affor poor, taddy is market this week. Owing to the bad westher there was a light week. Owing to the bad westher there was a light week. Owing to the bad westher there was a light week. Owing to the bad westher there was a light week. Owing to the bad westher there was a light week. Owing to the bad westher there was a light week. Owing to the bad westher there was a light deliver of dair of air lots may be quoted at 18c to

front matter will be watched with the deepest interest.

As a simple business-transaction, outside of rings and private or political interests, the question ought very easily to be disposed of. No substantial objection presents itself: whereas the reasons for selling to the railroad companies, at once and for the sums offered, are most powerful.

The sum offered is not only a full price for the property, but there can be not the silightest doubt that, on the consummation of the sale for such a purpose, the remaining portion of the Lake Park will actually be worth much more than the entire front is at present. The \$500,000 will thus be a clear net gain to the city. Respectfully yours,

J. Exhas Warren.

Annual Report of the New York Commissioners of Emigration.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration states that the entire number of passengers from foreign ports who arrived at this port in 1873 was 316,956, of whom 266,818 were alieus, and 50,138 were citizens or persons who had before landed here. The number of those who landed at Castle Garden, and thus came under the immediate care of this Board, was 268,288. Of these, 252,982 were aliens, 1,839 were born in the United States, 1,839 were born in the United States, 11,247 had previously landed at other ports in the United States. Of the whole number of alions who arrived 104,214 were from Germany, 68,612 from Irland, 83,189 from England, 8,392 from Scotland, 8,090 from Sweden, 6,437 from Italy, 6,417 from Norway, 6,859 from Austria, 6,102 from France, 4,287 from Holland, 3,759 from Denmark, 2,079 from Switzerland, 2,406 from Poland, 1,817 from Ressia, 648 from Belgium, 621 from Wales, 517 from Luxembourg, 345 from West Indies, 221 from Spain, 119 from South America. 71 from Canada, 69 from China, 69 from East Indies, 53 from Mexico, 26 from Central America, 24 from Turkey, 15 from Portugal, 14 from Novas Scotia, 14 from Greece, 12 from Australia, and 10 from Africa. The destination of 95,951 was the States of New York, 43,982 the Middle States, 98,928 the Western and Northwestern States, 23,468 the Eastern States, 2,703 the Southern States, 2,201 Canada, and 33 South America. On Dec. 31, 1872, there were in the hospitals 645 patients; during 1873 there were admitted 6,881. The total number treated during the year was, including 350 children born alive, 7,852. Of these, 6,828 were discharged, and 399 died, leaving on the 31st December, 1872, the whole number of emigrants on Ward's Island was 2,134; during 1873 there were admitted 10,542, and the number remaining Dec. 31, 1873, was 1,717, being 117 less than at the corresponding date of the previous year.

In conclusion, the report recommends that may come before the Board.

The Big Bhinoceros.

Mr. Frank Buckland, writing in Land and Water in reference to the rhinoceros lately killed by the fog. and which is said to have weighed three tons, says:

"The skin was of great thickness, in some places two or three inches, and as hard as a plate of an iron-clad man-of-war. It will require a good deal of tanning before it will be fit to set up. This is the same rhinoceros whose born was some time since amputated by Mr. Bartlett. When knocking about the cage in a bad temper, I am sorry to say matural to her, she managed to severely injure the base of her horn against the bars, and it became necessary to cut off the loose portion, but this operation had to be done with care, and without irritating the animal. Mr. Bartlett, therefore, fed her with apples, &c., and so induced her to put her none through the bars. While he was feeding her, for sevaral consecutive days he rubbed the horn gently with a stick. Finding that this friction did not hurt her, the animal allowed the rubbing to go on without taking any notice. When at last she became quite accustomed to the friction, Mr. Bartlett substituted a thin saw for the blunt stick, and after two or three eittings managed to pass the saw almost entirely through the base of the horn. Some few hours atterward she finished the operation herself by knocking the loose bit completely off; it weighed eleven pounds."

S. Scherze in B minor.

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"Mes Care Mereice.

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"Sale is Mine"

"Vertill Meser Bowel Mereice.

"Year I. Mendessekin mereice of the Thirt Church Thursday evening, Jan. 29, the programme of which will be as follows:

1. Quartette—"Eco quel fero Islandi"

1. Quartette—"Eco quel fero Islandi"

2. Solo—"Are Maris"

"Mese Levis on the Purel.

"Meser Levis on the Purel.

"Mese Levis on the Purel.

"Meser Levis on

with the bank of Zagiand on bannes to-day is £150,000. Consols for money, 91%(899; on account, 926,924; t-39 of '95, 108%; de 75, 108%; l0-40%, 105%; new 5s, 102%. New York Central, 95%; Eris, 446,44%; preferred, 69%. Sperm Oil—506,697s.

Parts, Jan. 24.—Bentee, 58f 30c.
Liverpoot, Jan. 24.—Cotton dull and depressed; middling urland, 8d; Orlesna, 8%d. Sales, 8,000 bales; American, 5,500; speculation and export, 1,000. Sales of upland, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December and January, 712-16d; shipped February to March, 715-16d. Sales of Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December, 83-16d; do December and January, 8,46; delivershle December and January, 8,46; delivershle December and January, 83-16d.

Breadstuffs—Quiet; corn, 42s. Lard, 44s. Port, 70s. Other articles unchanged.

city? Such a policy would not only be a subto the credit of our city abroad.

Me have gone on borrowing until the end has
come. We have been aquandering so much
mone, and increasing our taxes so rapidly, that
the mone, and increasing our taxes so rapidly, that
and, it has become a difficult matter to collect them,
and, it this will be permitted to grow, the time
that in the first distant when the legality of our taxes
will be generally questioned, and when itaparticular will only pay up at the end of a lawnut. In
view of such facts, it seems attrange that the
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first will only pay up at the end of a lawnut. In
view of such facts, it is seems attrange that the
first will be seen the committee reported to
some weeks ago? They have had smple time to
so got themselves. The matter is plain and
simple. The railroad want the ground, and
is simple. The railroad want the ground, and
is mimens depot, 900 feet long by 260 feet wide.
They fore is a cash one, and they will go to
for work at once. The city absolutely requires the
money, and has no other legitimate way of raisting it. The property holders are manimously
it favor of the proposed sale. The business
it is got. The property holders are manimously
it is favor of the proposed sale.

The business of the past considering the property of the city will be attracted to the present of the pre

No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.50@1.50; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.51@1.53; Iowa spring, \$1.50@1.53; choice white Michigan, \$1.50; No. 1 Minnesots, \$1.50@1.50. Byo firm; Westorn and State, \$1.00@1.00 Barley coaree and advancing; strictly prime Canada Western held at \$1.00. Maif quiet and nrm. Corn in moderate demand, and in bayers favor; receiple, \$12.000 bu; new Western mixed, \$3@350; new Western yellow, \$70.300; in moderate demand and higher; receipls, \$12.000 bu; mixed Western, \$0.9500; white Western, \$2.96.55;c. HAY AND HOPS-Unchanged.
GROCURIES-Coff-se firm; Bio, 27%c. Sugar firmer and unchanged. Molasses and rice unchanged.
FXEROLUME-Quiet and assier; crude, \$5.98.56;c; refined, 14c spot; \$14.00 February.
TURESTITES-400.

MILWAUKER, Jan. 34.—BREADOUTFFE—Flour quiet at 56,00365.50. Wheat firm; No. 1, \$1.2756; No. 2, \$1.266, and; \$1.354, \$2.56, \$2.50 51.08.
PROVINGUE—Pork, \$14.50. Sweet pickled hams from at 9:310c; bulk shoulders, \$5:(35%), loose. Middles, 75;(48c. Lard firm; kettle, 93:(39%); steam, 9c. House—Live, 83:25; dressed, 86:28.
RECEIPTS—Flow, 5,000 briz. Wheat, 71,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flow.

Hoss—Live, 55.25; dressed, 56.25;
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls. Wheat, 13,000 bu. Hogs, 800.

RICKYELAND, Jun. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and steady at 66.650 for new, and 70.671c for old. Outs quiet at 51c for white; 48c for No. 2.

PRINCLEUS—Firm and anchanged.

TOLEDO.

TO

LOUISVHLE.

LOUISVHLE. Jan. 24.—COTTOR—Quiet at 1546.

BREADSTOFFS—Flour firm; supers, \$4.50; extras, \$6.35.

PROVISIONS—Pirmer; mess pork, \$15.28615.50. Bulk shoulders. 546; elear rib, 7468c; clear, 96946.

Hams, 194,6124c. Bacon shoulders, 75c; clear rib, \$4.6856c; clear, 96946c. Lard, tiesce, 94.6946; prime steam, 96.

WHEEX—At 94,6956.

FINANCIAL. ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. BANKERS.

No. 18 Broad-st., N. Y., Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, And information regarding the same farmished upon application.

Euy and sell upon commission Gold, United States Stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New York Stock. Stocks, and all restricted and Balleond Bonds negotiated.
First-class Municipal and Balleond Bonds negotiated.
FUGENE N. ROSINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS

ONE OF THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE, EXPORT, COMMISSION AND BANKING HOUSES IN BERLIN, GERMANY. ALL THE ENGLISH, GERMAN, RELGIAN AND FRENCH STRAM-SHIP LINES. Wants Good Houses to act as Agents
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the very best style and finish, at the lower
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DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION. The firm of T. W. Harvey & Co. has this day disastrally mutual consent. T. W. Harvey will pay all liabilities of said firm and collect all moneys due said firms, and some times the bendesses as hereotolors, at the old stand at the corner of Morgan and Twenty-assend etc.

T. W. HARVEY,
H. D. RUSH.

R. D. RUBE.

In retiring from the firm of T. W. Harvey & Co. I desire to express my thanks to our pattern, and solicit a continuance of your favour to T. W. Harvey, successes of the late firm.

H. D. RUBE. SCALES

FAIBBANKS' SCALES CLOSING-OUT SALE.

Last Week BUT ONE

GREAT

Closing Out Sale Simpson, Norwell & Co. WEST SIDE STORE,

196 and 198 West Madison-st.,

NEAR HALSTED.

As our immense stock of DRY GOODS must be closed out at once, we have again MARKED IT DOWN to prices that will insure a speedy sale.

Extra Inducements

Herring Fire-Proof Safe for sale. DRY GOODS.

GOLDEN

GREAT Annual Clearing Sale

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF CARSON,

MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

The Golden Opportunity

For those who care to ECONOMIZE in Cheap Dress Goods Tables. mble No. 1.-At 20 cents; contains Colored Mohair Lustres, Stripe Poplins, Valencias, &c., almost half price.
Table No. 2.-At 25 cents; contains Heavy Lustre Poplins, Rich Brocade, Mohairs, Cashmeres, Serges, &c., most of them formerly sold at 60 cents.
Table No. 3.-At 30 cents; contains Pigured, Crepe Cloths, Plain Serges, Satin Stripes, and Venetian Cloths in choice shades; great bargains.
Empress Cloths at an enormous sacrifice.
French Merinos, choice shades, heavy and fine qualities, at 50 and 60 cents on the dollar.
Lyons and Irish Poplins below cost.

fine qualities, at 50 and 60 cents on the dollar.
Lyons and Irish Poplins below cost.
Black Alpacas, the best and finest make imported, from 25 cents per yard upwards.
Great bargains in Black Cashmeres.
Polt Skiris, 75 cents \$1, and upwards.
Black Silks, genuine imported, all silk, at 90 cents, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2, undoubtedly the cheapest goods in the city.
Colored and Fancy Silks at a sacrifice.
Real Lyons Clock Velvets, 25-inch, \$9; 32-inch, \$10, \$11.50, and \$13; worth \$13, \$13, \$15, and \$18.

Bargains in Linens and House keeping Goods. Cottons and Sheetings at interesting prices Bargains in Flannels and Woolen Cloths. Hamburg Embroideries at a great sacrifice

Madison & Peoria-sts FLANNELS. FLANNELS

FIELD. LEITER & CO

State & Washington-sts.,

Will offer, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, some BARGAINS in handsome Embroidered FLANNEL SKIRTINGS, \$1.37 1-2 and up. A line of FINE BERKSHIRE SHAKER, at 25c., and 4-4 REAL BALLARDVALE, 35c. per yard. Fine 4-4 DOMET, 25c.; a large assortment of standard makes, 25c. and up; Plaids, 25c. and up; Plaids, 25c. and up; and a fine selection of FRENCH STRIPES and PLAIDS suitable for the present season and Spring Wear, and extremely desirable, to which they invite attention.

Date. Clearings, Balances,
waterpart consequences with the property
Friday 2,547,349.61 155,836,13
Saturday 2,867,206.95 274,369.10
Total\$17,458,230.92 \$1,494,958.55
Dorresponding week last
vear
The following quotations of local stocks are
furnished by Mesers. Hammond & Gago:
Furnished by messrs. Hammond & Gago:
First National Bank
Third National Bank
Fifth National Bank
Union National Bank
Commercial National Bank140
Merchants' National Bank200
German National Bank 125
Northwestern National Bank230
Corn Exchange National Bank110 115
City National Bank
Cook County National Bank
National Bank of Illinois
National Bank of Commerce
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Coupon	a, '65(new)	116%	New 5011	2%
	100 SEC 100 SE	ATE	Virginia's, old	833
Missour	40	.93%	Virginia's, old	2
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Tenness	DOW.	79%	North Carolina's, new.1	217
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Angua	m, men			
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Wells F	argo		Terre Haute, 1	
	n Express		Terre Haute pfd 8	
	States Ex		Chicago & Alton10	
Pacific 1	Mail	41 16	Chicago & Alton pfd., 11	0
New You	ck Central	103%	Ohio & Mississippi 3	434
Erie		4814	Cleve., Cin. & Col 7	614
- Erie pfd		TA	Chi., Bur. & Quiney ., 10	414
Harlem.		125	Lake Shore 8	iv
Harlem	refd.	118	Indiana Central 3	12
Michiga	n Central	85	Illinois Central10	6
Dittahor	oh & Pt W	981/	Union Pacific stock 3	474
Northwa	below.	6036	Union Pacific bonds 8	22
North W	miera.	701	Central Pacific bonds, 9	233
Book Tel	meern pro	10426	Del., Lack.& Western.10	- 22
MOCK IN	and	001	Perion Western.10	23
Sea 30	recy Central	400	Boston, Hart, & Erie.	75
at, Paul	·	1176	15. 全型的运动分别,更现象和4.5.	15
· 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	BERT SELVES TO SERVE	1737777	No. of Concession (No. 10) (2005)	-

	BECE	BECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
व्यक्तिक अभागे विश्व	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873,	
Flour, bris	14,516	6,150	14,165	3,510	
Wheat, bu	182,703	16,450	79,859	6,588	
Corn, bu	25,320	27,965	12,502	4,386	
Oats, bu		18,020	6,127	13,210	
Rye, bu	2,867	1,658	2,563	2.000	
Barley, bu	16,870	15,700	13,149	850	
Grass seed, Bs	152,500	40,352	50,507	99,005	
Pinx seed, fts		320	31,808	1000	
Broom corn, the		200	42,500	15,650	
Jured meats, he	308,970	40,000	1923,778	1420,340	
Beef, bris	40		156	40	
Pork, bris	646	127	316	212	
ard, ha	97,290	19,070	60,573	350,947	
Callow, ths	119,150	4,490		109.000	
Butter, he		13,368	9,490	19,504	
Dressed hogs, No		1,603	1,370	4,262	
ive hogs, No	11,597	7,027	5,439		
Dattle, No	1,299	284	1,361	red.	
Sheep, No	458	217	1,191		
lides, hs		16,150	100,607	126,190	
lighwines, bris	148	250	185	200	
Wool, 100	101.161	36,119	65,835	11,640	
otatoes, bu	49	11,130	1,760	2/10/3003	
Jumber, m ft	135,000	123,000	481,441	131,000	
shingles, m	620,000	80,000	1325,000	170,000	
ath, m		DISCOUNT OF THE PARTY	24,500	210,000	
alt, bris	650	March Control	351	515	

ity upper, No. 2, Withanson	20(8) 2
ountry upper	22(4 2
ollar, 20 ft	200 2
alf. city	1.10 4 1.3
alf, country	1.00@ 1.1
ough upper, standard	3004 3
ough upper, damaged	276 8
tuffalo slaughter sole	30@ 3 27@ 80 33@ 3
B. A. " sole	29@ 3
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	50 X 30 10 K
alf	1,20@ 1.3
ip	
	Anta 4
rench calf, Jodot	5.00(080.0
rench calf, Lemothe	O.OUGSTS.O
rench calf, 24 to 36 he	1,65@ 2.2
rench kip, 50 to 100 fts	1.00@ 1.5
LUMBER-The market continues fairly	
ther firm for some descriptions, Comm	oon lumbe
nd fencing are in good interior demand	. Shingle
re very active and firm at an advance of	25c at the
ards. Lath are firm and higher, under	a fair de
and and very light stock, We quote:	1039/9265
irst clear\$50,00	@55,00
econd clear, 1 inch to 2 inch, 47,00	@\$0.00
hird clear, 1 inch 38.00	
hird clear, thick 43.00	
lear flooring, 1st and 3d together,	THE PROPERTY.

THE LIVE-STO	CK MARI	CETS.	
	DAGO,	ENING, Ja	n. 94
The receipts of live stock			
LIGHT TO GROUP ON MANY PA	Cattle.	Hoos.	She
Monday Tuesday		10,511	53.8
Wednesday	2,525	14,782	1,9
Thursday	2,641	15,009	Since of
Friday	1,299	11,597	
Saturday	450	10,000	
Total	15.060	72,913	5,2
Last week	13,297	95,713	6,9
Week before last	15,858	127,112	9,2
Since Jan. 1	99 489	345,089 447,202	23,3
Shipments were as follow	m :	1200	20,0
	Cattle.	Hoge.	Shee
Monday	1,667	4,707	
Tuesday	1.895	3,044	
Thursday	2.065	3,766	
Friday	1,361	5,439	1,1
Total	0.499	91 999	-1.6
CATTLE-During the pa	at week th	e cattle tr	
exhibited fair activity, but	prices hav	e not be	-
tained. Since Monday th	ere has	been & g	predu
though almost imperceptib	of fully 25	o of Vall	nes, u
til an aggregate reduction established. In first and	second clas	s beeves	the d
cline has not been as severe	as above I	oted, but	in lo

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400
to 1,800 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year
to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to
1,400 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed
steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,300 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair fish, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs.

ASSORAND

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT

TRIPUNE OFFICE.

and good to extra cows, for city slaughter,

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Kanasa City Ex, via Jacksonville,

Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.

Kanasa City Pat Ex, via Jacksonville,

Kanasa City Pat Ex, via Jackson

St. Louis Expess, via Main Line 9 908 p. m. 7500 a. m.

St. Louis Expess, via Main Line 9 900 a. m. 7500 a. m.

St. Louis Ex, via Jacksonville, 7 948 p. m. 7500 a. m.

St. Louis Ex, via Jacksonville, 7 948 p. m. 7500 a. m.

St. Louis Ex, via Jacksonville, 7 948 p. m. 7500 a. m.

St. Louis Ex, via Jacksonville, 7 948 p. m. 7500 a. m.

St. Louis Ex, via Jacksonville, 7 948 p. m. 7500 a. m.

St. Louis Ex, via Jacksonville, 7 948 p. m. 7500 a. m.

Depote-Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-ar., and Sixteenth-d., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket afters, No. W Clark-st., Grand Purific Hotel, and at depote, Louve. Arrive.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN MAILROAD.

City offices, corner Nandolph and LaSalle-ste, and To Campbell, corner Madison-st.

Leave. Arrive. - Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
- Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent

COLORADO. KANSAS A NEW MEXICO.

Ficket and Freight Office, 77 Clarket.

Special Inducementa. Great New Routs. A. 7. 3 S.

P. R. Z. WEBB, Gentl Art.

Lake SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Fan Burwe-st., José of Lafaile-st. Teine affort, northitest corner Clark and Randelph-sts., and sendant corner Canal and Madison-sts.

Leats. Arrive.

Mail Leats. Arrive.

Mail Leats. Arrive.

Mail Leats. Arrive.

10:00 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 10:00 p.

CHICAGO. INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH
LINE. VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Prom the Great Canirol Roilroad Dapot, foot of Labod,
Tobet offee, 131 Randolph-st., naar cores (Joseph St. Les
Salle-st., corner Washington, and at Blimste Control
Dapot.

Lasse. Arrive.

The State Prison--- Apr Board of Direc

WISCONS

The University Imbroglioislation-The St. Land-Grant.

Legislative Proceedi urday.

with the request that you use the ner that will promote harmony and party. I have the honor to be, we obedient servant,

This made, everything lovel more opposition to Mr. Rich, a pected of being a friend whole Board was unanimously Senate this forencom.

THE UNIVERSITY IMM

Aside from the State Prie matter of most interest here the controversy between the U and President Twombly, happessignation of the President, niment instant dismissal, in refamuse has been heretoforal forward with hope to the Williams of Prof. John Base to take his place in the processive been called to the head AHLROAD LEGISLA.

The business of the session pather the presentation of mimited to two weeks more, rathem. Railroads are the great and all sorts of bills are levele went their issuing passes (whis suit now); to limit them charges; to prevent their increase their rate of taxation der Commissioners; to provit votes of aid, etc.; and, after a which you had the substance.

which you had the substance, vestigation into their tariffs a dered. On behalf of the Milw Company, a bill nas been introduced to its sovereign pleasure, where we would be to its sovereign pleasure, where we would be to its sovereign pleasure, where we would be to the to its sovereign pleasure, where we would be to its sovereign pleasure, where the only bill yet introduced great bone of contention last troix Land-Grant, is one to contribute the west of the work of the w

in decema 8,25@4.26 istance of a more active local ve to this market a decidedly the date of our last review scending scale. At the close a of the provision market wise t deem it prudent to continue

at was active and strong at a slight day's prices, sales making at \$4.75 0 common; at \$5.30@5.40 for me-15.75 for good to extra—principally note the following:

Brote the following:

| No. Ae. Price. No. Ae. Price. |
As. Ae. Price.	No. Ae.				
Sign	Sign	Sign	Sign		
Sign	Sign	Sign	Sign		
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Sign					

\$4.75@5.35. KANSAS CITY. ispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Io., Jan. 24.—CATTLE—Nothing done,
former figures.

Jest day of the month. Packers still

ast day of the month. but are unable to secure desira to good firm at \$3,90 to \$4.45. OAD TIME TABLE

PREFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturdayor excepted. † Monday excepted. † Articles, m. & Daily. RAL a GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS ake st., and foot at Irrenty-accorded, bark st., southeast corner of Randolph, corner of Mailson. Hae), ... 5:00 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 11:00 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 6:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:30 p. m.

... 5:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. MENRY C. WENTWORTH, Ann & ALTON RAILROAD.
City and Denver Short Line, via LouistPhicage, Springheld, Alton and St. Louis Daison Depot, West Side, near Railson-st.
Chees - At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st Leave. Arrive. 9:30s. m. | 8:10 p. m.

WAUKEE & Sr. PAUL RAILWAY.

or Mulion and Canal-sts. Ticket Office
, opposite Sherman House, and at Depote | Leave. | Arrive,

Bay, Stevens' gu Onien, & La 9-50 a. m. *11-50 a. m. and Express ... *5:50 p. m. *7:56 p. m. *4:15 p. m. Leave. | Arrive.

seph Kzp. ... | 16:00 a. m. | 3.55 p. m. | 4.55 p. m. | 6.15 a. m. | 4.55 p. m. | 6.15 a. m. | 4.20 p. m. | 9.55 a. m. | 6.50 p. m. | 9.55 a. m. | 6.50 p. m. | 9.55 a. m. | 6.50 p. m. | 7:00 a. m. | 10:00 p. m. | 7:45 a. m. | 4.50 p. m. | 7:45 a. m. | 6.20 p. m. | .tEr. Saturday. ; Ex. Monday. test, and foot of Treenty-second st. Tickst olph-st., near Clark. Legue. | Arrive.

& NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-tl., corner Madison-H Leave. | Arrive.

r of Wells and Kinzie-sts. of Canal and Kinzie-sts. . H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent. DO. KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

ments. Great New Routs. A., T. & S.

W. E. WEBB, Gen'l As'L

CK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Fan Buren and Sherman-ets. Tiche after.
Grand Pucific Hotel.

Leave. | Arrive. | Leave. | Arrive. thâ Atchison Rr *10:15 a. m. *4:00 p. m. *5:00 p. m. *9:30 a. m. *10:00 p. m. *6:30 a. m. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD n-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Traket aftern, Clark and Randolph-str., and southers I Madison-str

6:10 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 8:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 10:00 p. MAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH.

VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Martin Ruffrond Depot, fool of Labord.

Rus foliph at., near corner Clark; 56 Lo.

Washington, and at Illinois Central

7:30 a. m. \$ 8:30 a. m. \$ 8:00 p. m. TONAL CURRENCY.

UNE OFFICE.

Packages ONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT

the State Prison--- Appointment of a Board of Directors.

WISCONSIN.

The University Imbroglio--- Railroad Legislation-The St. Croix Land-Grant.

Legislative Proceedings on Saturday.

The Board of Charities report that they

Inte in October, thoroughly investigated some dozen charges of miamanagement, and could find no proof whatever that they were well founded, though Commissioner Wheeler gave them every opportunity. Some interesting statistics are given in regard to the cost of this and different prisons,—the chief reason why ours is not self-sustaining being claimed to be the small number of convicts,—less than 200, while many prisons in older States, with still fewer convicts, were profitable; and a with still fewer convicts, were profitable; and a table is given of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Wisconsin, showing that ours costs much the most for current expenses per capita, and more than any except Massachusetts per capita for subsistence. In this connection, it may be noted that the long contest who should be

DIRECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON and appoint its Warden, which has subjected flor. Taylor to more pressure for and against sertain candidates and their friends, and taken more of his time, than anything else since he occupied the Executive office, is settled, in a way to give general satisfaction, by the appointment of an unpledged Board of Directors, of high character and standing: Ex-Gov. Nelson Dewey, a Democrat, of Grant County, a most upright and excellent business-man, for six pears; William E. Smith, a moderate Republican, formerly of Dodge County, now of Milwaukee, State Tressurer for two terms, and an able business-man for four years; Joel Rich, a Democrat, a former for two terms, and an able business-man for tour years; Joel Rich, a Democrat, a former Senator from Dodge, and one of its most esteemed citizens. There was considerable surprise at the sharp opposition yesterday to the confirmation of these worthy nominees by members of the Governor's own party,—the Republicans having concluded to sustain the nominations, though a little inclined to pay the Governor for having, when a State Senator, voted with all the Democrats and two Remublicans to defeat Gov. Randall's nomi-

more opposition to Mr. Rich, who had been suspected of being a friend of Sal's; and the whole Board was unanimously confirmed by the Senate this forencon.

Aside from the State Prison Directory, the natter of most interest here this week has been he controversy between the University Regents and President Twombly, happily ended by the esignation of the President, in the face of impinent instant dismissal, in regard to which The Insuns has been heretofore informed. We look forward with hope to the coming from Williams of Prof. John Bascom, the next man to take his place in the procession of those who have been called to the head of our University.

BAILBOAD LEGISLATION.

The business of the seasion thus far has been rather the presentation of measures, which is limited to two weeks more, rather than action on them. Railroads are the great objective point, and all sorts of bills are leveled at them: to prevent their issuing passes (which is so very difficult now); to limit them in their rates of charges; to prevent their discriminating; to increase their rate of taxation; to put them under Commissioners; to provide for reacinding votes of aid, etc.; and, after a sharp debate, of which you had the substance, a Committee of Investigation into their tariffs and revenues is ordered. On behalf of the Minchards & E. Paul Company, a bill has been introduced to let it bridge the Mississippi above LaCrosse, according to its sovereign pleasure, which Gov. Washburn's veto prevented last winter.

The only bill yet introduced to dispose of the preat bone of contention last session, the St. Croix Land-Grant, is one to confer it upon the North Wisconsin Railway, with the following Envisions.

North Wisconsin Railway, with the following provisions:

It provides for constructing a railway "from St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior, as Bayfield;" the same to commence "at Frescott, and be constructed continuously to Hudson, by way of River Falls, the first year." The Company is required to complete so much this year as, with that hereisforce to surructed, will make 40 miles, and not less than 20 miles shall be built in each year thereafter, till the viole is finished, which shall be done in seven years. Upon astisfactory proof being presented to the Governwith the Continuous miles of road have been completed, patents for 520 sections of land shall be issued, and half that ameunt on the completion of each 20 miles thereafter. The terms of the act must be accepted by resolution of the Board of Directors within sixty, fays after its passage; and it shall also deposit with the state framework of the first 40 miles of Each not completed in one year, and \$2,000 for each mile of the remainder not constructed in accordance with the terms of the act, If the Company fail to file make resolution of acceptance within the time specified, the act is to be of no force so far as the North Wisconsin Railway Company is concerned; and it is made the duity of the Governor, in case of forfeiture, to proclaim it, and then any other Company may accept the grant upon the same terms as are provided for the North Wisconsin, Provision is made for runting-connections with other railroads from Ashiand to my point on the North Wisconsin, and for enforcing superiors do bligations.

used for the storage of grain public store-houses; providing that not more than 1 cent a bushel shall be charged for the first ten days' storage, not more than 1/2 cent a bushel for each subsequent fifteen days, and that, when the charge on such storage of grain in store on the 20th of November, or received after that time, shall aggregate 3 cents a bushel, no further charge shall be made till after the 15th of April; and punishing all violations as a misdemeanor, with a fine of from \$100 to \$500. A bull was passed authorizing County Supervisors to extend the time for the collection of taxes in their respective counties.

THE COURTS.

The C., B. & Q. Railroad Files a Bill.

Stock.

A Hotel Case-Bankruptcy Items---New Suits.

THE C., B. & Q. E. B. CO. AS A TAX-FIGHTER.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Raitroad Company filed a bill yesterday, in the Circuit Court, against Hermann Lieb, the County Clerk, and H. B. Miller, Collector. Complainant states that it has issued and sold certificates of stock amounting to \$18,652,910,—its original stock being by law fixed at \$100,000, with privilege of increasing to any sum not exceeding the amount to be expended on account of said road. Its indebtedness on the 1st of May, 1873, and for which it has issued its bonds, amounted to \$11,498,475, which has been used in various ways for the benefit of the Company. At that time, the road and tangible property connected therewith represented the whole amount of indebtedness and stock sold, and it did not own any capital stock, except that. Prior to the 1st of May, 1873, the Company had leased the American Central Railroad, the Dixon, Peoria & Hannibal, the Ottawa, Oswego & Pox River Valley, the Illinois Grand Trunk, the Peoria & Hannibal, the Carthage & Burlington, the Quincy & Warsaw, in Illinois, and the Keokuk & St. Paul Railroad in Iowa, whose indebtedness amounts in the aggregate to \$6,756,000, and the bonds of which were owned by various parties, but none by complainant, nor was it liable to pay their indebtedness. May 1, the Company's property was taxed by the various Assessors in the different townships in Cook County as follows:

Personal property, other than rolling-stock. \$ 3,980,68

lows:
Personal property, other than rolling-stock.\$ 3,980,68
Lands and lots, other than right of way.... 134,421.00

 Upon bight of way
 \$ 10,614

 Upon main track
 113,242

 Upon side-tracks
 175,694

 Upon rolling-stock
 54,133

serior for having, when a State Senator, voted with all the Democrats and two Republicans, to defeat Gov. Randall's nomination of H. A. Tenney as Comptroller. Last sight the Governor returned from Janesville, whither he had gone the day he sent in the nominations, and was interviewed by a Gelegation of the Reform caucus and by other Senators of his party, who declared themselves opposed to any arrangement that might make Sat dlark Warden of the prison, as they believed the appointment would be an obnoxious one. The Governor subsequently sent for Mr. Clark, and, after a somewhat protracted conference, the following letter was written, which was published this morning:

Madricor, Jan. 23, 1874.

My Deas Sur. More than a week since, as you have, I informed your Excellency that I should wither we from the contest as a candidate for Warden of the State Prison; since when, some misguided persons, professing to be par excellence the best "Reformers in the State, have conspired together to misrepresent in the State prison; since when, some misguided persons, professing to be par excellence the best "Reform party, and in good faith to develop the property of the position, nor secondary to you, but to many other or my finedal), his print of the company in the party, and in good faith to develop the property of the property of the position, nor secondary to you, but to many other or my finedal), his print of the state for the position, nor secondary to property and the property and the support of t

the assessment on capital stock.

with the request that you use this letter in any manner that will promote harmony and unanimity in the party, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obscilent servant,

This made everything lovely; there was no more opposition to Mr. Rich, who had been sustanteen the superior court yesterday against Samuel J. Walker for \$23,298.19 by confession. The note was for \$25,000, made in the superior to the sup Septembor, 1872, and payable on demand.
Only Friday the Wankesha National Bank recovered judgment, also by confession, for
\$3,205.12.

covered judgment, also by confession, for \$3,205.12.

Matilda Williston and George Williston filed a bill Saturday in the Supreme Court against Patrick H. Smith and the Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics' Savings Bank. Complainants allege that on the 22d of December George Williston agreed to buy for \$1,500 one-half interest from the detendant Smith in the Russell House, at Milwaukee. Smith represented that the hotel was a good and paying one, with about fifty boarders. Wilhston paid \$130 cash, and transferred a bank account of \$730.80 in said Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics' Bank. He shortly afterwards discovered that Smith had cheated him, and demanded a reconveyance and transfer, but in van. To add insult to injury, Smith has driven both the complainants out of the hotel, and refused to permit them to stay longer, or to have any settlement. Williston therefore invokes the aid of a court of equity, and asks an injunction against Smith to prevent him from drawing the money, or the bank from paying it; and also for an account. The injunction was granted by Judge Moore, under a bond for \$750.

WITELD STATES COURTS.

The Farmers' Joint Stock Insurance Company

The injunction was granted by Judge Moore, under a bond for \$750.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Farmers' Joint Stock Insurance Company began a suit in debt on a bond against Peter R. Westfall, executor of the last will and testament of Alexander B. Williams, laying damaces at \$1,000. It appears that Williams, in his lifetime, had signed a bond for the faithful performance by one John H. Buell of his duties as agent of the plaintiff. Buell having pocketed some of his receipts, Williams became liable.

A discharge was issued to John A. Poor.
An order was made for the examination of the bankrupts, Walter Van Velzer et al.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIET.

John Seeley Walter entered up judgment by confession against William S. Walter for \$1,537.10.

Charles Nash and Richard A. Burke filed a bill for an account against Richard T. and William H. Reynolds. It appears that in April, 1872, complainants conveyed their stock of boots and shoos to defendants have sold the stock, but failed to make a return, and complainants ask for it and a reconveyance.

Kimball and Sheridan commenced a suit in assumpsit against Thomas Sheridan. The suit was begrun Friday, but suppressed for service.

David Cole and Charles D. Cole brought sui for \$1,000 against Robert R. Meredith and Catharine Meredith.

George Olenhouser sued Arthur Britton for \$1,500.

William C. Deakman began a suit against Louis Miller and John J. Metz, claiming \$1,500.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY GRANGERS.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Return and Price.

To the Return and Price.

The Tree Return

only a 12 o'clock car, but a 1 o'clock car also.

ANOTHEE WEST-SIDER.

SAVE THE LAKE FRONT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As I read in all the papers about selling the lake-front to the railroad companies, it is my only wish to leave from Congress street to Twelfth for the poor servant-girls and their friends of the city. The spring is coming back again, and we have no place of amusement to go to, only there, when our hard day's work is done. The city is full of mean men, and we are too honest and too proud to trust them to accompany them to any other place outside of the city. It is unladylike to go to parks alone, far away. I wish there was a house built outside the city for these bad fast men. No respectable girl can walk a block but she is insulted by street-corner rats. New Chicago is as bad as old Chicago was. They ought to spare the lake-front, if only for the enjoyment of those who are unable to go to another place for the cool air. Lincoln Park is full of loafers and scampe of the deepest dye, and we respectable girls dare of the deepest dye, and we respectable girls dare not go there. HABRIET.

PAREPA ROSA.

The letter which we print below will be received as a pleasant souvenir of the great artist who wrote it, and will be regarded with more than ordinary interest now that she is no more. The circumstance which called out the letter, was a wholesale and outrageous attack upon artists, by a clorgyman'at that time preaching in this city, but not now residing here. The attack was so infamous that one of our most prominent divines wrote a letter to Parepa protesting against it, and assuring her that there were many of his profession who looked upon the attack as an outrage. Mme. Rosa replied, as follows:

SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1868.

rage. Mme. Rosa replied, as follows:

REVEREND SIR: Many thanks for your kind letter.

It gave me great pleasure, for never was I more hurt, for myself and the profession generally, than by the dreadful imputations hurled upon me by the genlieman (?) in question. Both myself and husband are Protestants. I belong to the Church of England. I shall keep your note as a pleasant remembrance of Chicago. With best compliments, believe me, dear sir, yours very truly, EUPIROSINE PAREPA-ROSA.

GENERAL NEWS. The next lecture of the Christian Union free course will be given this evening by Luther Laf-tin Mills. The public are invited.

Yesterday morning, the body of an infant was Yesterday morning, the body of an infant was found on the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Wood street. It had every appearance of having been strangled. The Coroner was notified.

An Orphan Girls' Free Home, whose object is the saving from harm and the education of young orphan girls between 12 and 14 years of age, has been opened by Mrs. C. W. Haskins, at No. 385 Warren avenue.

age, has been opened by Mrs. C. W. Haskins, at No. 385 Warren avenue.

George Dauer, an employe of Mr. Hemeberg. 220 North avenue, while riding one of the latter's horses yesterday forenoon, allowed the horse to stumble and fall upon him, breaking his right leg, just above the ankle. He was at once taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital and cared for.

A young Norwegian girl, Dina Frogner by name, employed at a boarding-house at No. 127 North Halsted street, found in one of the rooms a few days ago, a purse containing \$95, which ahe returned to the owner, refusing to accept a \$5 bill as a reward. Such honesty as this should not go unrequited, and the recoverer of the purse will doubtless be able to make Dina accept an equivalent of the \$5 bill in the shape of his heart and hand.

The Irish Literary Association met yesterday afternoon at the officers for the ensuing year was held, with the following result: President, A. L. Morrison; First Vice-President, P. MeHugh; Second Vice-President, James Lyman; Scoretary, W. C. McClure; Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Finerty; Treasurer, Daniel Quirk; Board of Directors, J. J. Fitzgibbon, Chairman; C. E. Moore, Dennis O'Connor, James Quirk, William Fogerty. After which the meeting then adjourned until Sunday, at 2:30 o'clock.

The family of Henry Marshall, living at No. & Fisik street numbering at the property parameter.

ed until Sunday, at 2:30 o'clock.

The family of Henry Marshall, living at No. 56 Fisk street, numbering six persons, narrowly escaped death by suffocation last Saturday night. Just previous to retiring, one of the children filled the stove with soft coal, leaving the damper closed and the door open. The rooms soon filled with carbonic acid gas, and all the family would have been choked had not Mr. Marshall, who is a night watchman, returned home early in the morning, and discovered the state of affairs. Dr. Charles C. Buckley was immediately called, and, by using prompt and efficient remedies, succeeded in placing the sufferers out of danger.

PERSONAL. Mr. Thompson, reporter of the Times, desires to state that he is not the person who called at the St. James Hotel to inquire whether Mayor Colvin paid his board-bill; that he did not write up the Mayor, and that he did not inform the Mayor he was obliged to write him up. Next.

Mayor he was obliged to write him up. Next.

BOTEL ARRIVALA.

Palmer House—Prof. S. S. Norton, Mt. Vernon
Military Adademy; E. P. Mason, Boston; B.
Phipps, New York; Ferdinand Strauss, Cleveland; A. A. Jackson, New York; W. B. Hamilton, Peoria. . . . Grand Pacific—James Murdock, St. Louis; J. G. Holbrook, New York; George E. Richardson, Boston; E. T. Taylor, Philadelphia; Theo. Stanwood, Cincinnati; J. Espy, Cincinnati; G. G. Earle, Omsha. Sherman House—The Hon. Joseph Villas, Muscatine; C. C. Bostwick, New York; Max Denkelspiel, New Orleans; Herman Wolf, Philadelphia; Robert Garry, Kansas City.

Clerk, to report whether the same had not al-ready been ordered to be paid.

Thorston Road the receipts given by 6. Vondersyde, in pursuance of the orders of the Beard of June 3, 1871.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from Maria C. Peet claiming to own seventeen lots in J. D. Jenning's subdivision, a plat of the same being enclosed, praying for the vacation of one alley and the extension of another alley as per plat to Charles street. It was referred to the Committee on Plats.

Proposals were opened and read for grading and grubbing Sixty-eighth street from Stony Island avenue to the Water-Works; the grubbing to be forty-six feet wide, the road-bed twenty-six feet, the ditches eight feet on top and three feet at bottom, and allowance to be made for the timber on the street, from several persons. All of which were referred to the Committee on Streets.

President Cady reported that he had granted the use of the Village Hall to the Episcopal Church for a Sabbath-school Sunday afternoon, and last Sabbath to the Baptists for a morning service, and now had a communication from a Committee of the Baptists wishing to make a permanent arrangement for the use of the Hall both morning and evening. It was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

It was resolved that the Village Attorney be requested to report in writing whether under the contract with C. E. Hequinbourg for laying water-pipes, the village is obliged to grade and gravel Sixty-eighth street before he can be required to lay said pipes. Also, that the approval of the plat of Harvey's Subdivision, in Sec. 36, 38, 14, be and the same is hereby revoked and rescinded, the petitioner not having complied with the rules of the Board, and naving requested the same to be done. Also, that the approval in the northwest ½ of Sec. 36, 38, 14, be approved on compliance with the rules of the Board, and naving requested the northwest ½ of Sec. 36, 38, 14, be approved on compliance with the rules of the Board and a strip 200 feet wide adjoining and parallel with the Pittsburgh, Chicago & Forr Wayne Railroad, in the north

in the northwest & of Sec. 36, 38, 14, be approved on compliance with the rules of the Board.

THE ENGINEER.

The Village Engineer reported back the petition of Winchester Hall for the opening of Forty-ninth street, with a report that he had examined the plais and found said street traced thereon 66 feet wide, and it was referred to the Clerk to examine the records.

In accordance with resolution adopted at last meeting, he submitted an outline map showing the location and sizes of the water-pipes now under contract, which was laid over for consultation with the contractor.

OAS.

The Superintendent of Public Works reported a detailed statement of the location and distances of the 113 gas-lamps now erected, showing that they are too close together in front of the houses of Ira Holmes, D. H. Spencer, Charles Hitchcock, and L. W. Stone.

It was ordered that the Superintendent's report be accepted and placed on file, and that he cause the lamps that are too near together to be shut off.

Mr. Barney offered the following:

Resolved, That on and after Feb. 1, 1874, no more street-lamps be lighted and furnished with gas at the public expense.

It was referred to the Committee on Public Grounds.

& Co.
Adjourned to Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

LAKE FOREST.

Friday evening, Mr. Pattee delivered a lecture before the officers and pupils of Ferry Hall. His subject was "Reading." The speaker contrasted Thought and Sense; showing that the former corrected the errors of the latter, and carried us into a broader reaim. Thought must feed upon facts. The union of thought and facts resulted in strength and productiveness. Each was useless without the other. The facts with which to enrich thought must be gathered largely in the field of literature. Reading was a sort of common ground, upon which might meet the old and young, the rich and poor, the day-laborer and the student. Wandering over this common ground, all were in danger of gathering but little that was truly valuable, and returning laden with a few bundles of worthless sticks.

The great body of readers might be divided into four classes; the first made up of those who read indiscriminately, saizing with like eagerness, all kinds of literature; the second, of those who read to gratify a morbid craving for excitement; these read sensational literature; the third class comprised those who read

ond, of those who read to gratify a morbid craving for excitoment; these read sensational literature; the third class comprised those who read from a desire to appear literary; the fourth class consisted of those who read to gather valuable meterial for thought to enrich the mind. The last-named constituted the only successful class of readers. They read those books which would best aid them to what they desired. If they wished to become philosophical, they read philosophy; if devout and spiritually minded, there were books suitable for them. They studied certain authors, because they wished to think in the same line with them. Not too many books should be read; the most eminent scholars had set a high value upon comparatively few volumes.

are had set a high value upon comparatively few volumes.

The sort of mental pabulum, gave character to the man, and a name to his employment. If his thoughts were employed about mental phenomena, he was a mental philosopher; if upon the habits and tribes of animals, a zoologist.

The speaker reviewed what thought had done, and was doing, among men; and indicated the high importance of mental entiture. The lecture abounded in happy illustrations and figures full of force and originality, and was listened to with close attention.

MORGAN PARK.

Prof. 8. S. Norton arrived in this city last evening, to take charge of the Mt. Vernon Military, Classical, and English Academy at Morgan Park. This fine building is now about completed, and ready to be transferred by the Blue Island Loan Building Company to Prof. Norton.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY GRANGERS.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY GRANGERS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

To Dat's LEDISLATTE PROCEEDINGS.

There were many absentees in both Houses, because the control of the Subordinate Purchasing Agent, at Clarifold and the County of Earle, Omala, at Jeckson, New York; Evaluated Strangs, Clereland, A. J. Seckson, New York; W. E. Hamilton, Pacifia. — Grand Pacific—James Murdock, New York; Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

To Dat's LEDISLATTE PROCEEDINGS.

There were many absentees in both Houses, and a meeting of the Subordinate Purchasing Agent, the following reaction of the Subordinate Purchasing Agent, the following reaction of the Subordinate Purchasing Agent of Livingston County, in connection with the County Purchasing Agent, the following reaction of the Subordinate Purchasing Agent of Livingston County, in connection with the County Purchasing Agent, the following reaction of the Subordinate Purchasing Agent of Livingston County, in connection with the County Purchasing Agent, the following reaction of the Subordinate Purchasing Agent of Livingston County, in connection with the County Purchasing Agent, the following reaction of the Subordinate Purchasing Agent, the following reaction of the Subordinate Purchasing Agent that the Purchasing Agent in County of Subordinate Purchasing Agent the Chicago Purcha Wild Horses in Kansas.

Company,' that left this place in the spring for Silver City, that had nearly all their stock, some seventy-five head, stolen before they got half-way to their destination. The expedition had to be abandoned, and most of the party returned, sadder but wiser men. Seldom or never is a horse-thief arrested; and, if by some hocus poons one is gobbled, it is simply impossible to convict him, as he always has a host of 'friends' ready and auxious to prove his innocence. But their day has come. The country is being settled by a class of people that will protect themselves against these outlaws, and compel them to seek other climes to carry on their nefarious work."

THE ANDERSON TRAGEDY.

THE ANDERSON TRAGEDY.

End of the Second Chapter-Preliminary Examination and Discharge of Jehn E. Corwin.

Anderson, Ind., (Jan. 25) Correspondence of the Indiana of Indiana

the prosecution to warrant the Justice in bind-ing him over at least, if not to commit him. I heard to-day that the matter would be laid be-fore the Grand Jury at its next session, in March, but a lawyer told me that body would not find an indictment on the evidence; but as this opinion may have been biased somewhat, it ought not be taken as conclusive. And this closes the second chapter of this terrible event.

MISCELLANEOUS. BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. Work requiring an expert solicite d by WEBB, accountant, Room 16, 188 E. Madison-st. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to 1. GELDER, LCan Office, 864 State-st. CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS RE Daired; new rollers \$3 each, \$3.50 a pair; new wring-rs, \$5 and \$6. H. S. THAYER'S, \$2 West Washington

ers, 55 and 56. H. S. THAYER'S, 22 West Washington.

(RAND VENISON LUNCH AT FRED MALOWE,
J. 65 and 47 West Madison-st., on Monday, day and
hight. Grand concert in the evening; all are invited.

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Send Be circular to LEWIS P. TIBGALS, 513 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotels, New York.

NOTICE IS HERRBY GIVEN TO ALL PENSONS. And to trust Peter Mayer in my name, as I will pay no depict of his contracting. JACOB SURHARMS.

ORIGASO, Jan. M.

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Either, with \$200 or \$200, can double their capital every month. Call on or address TRUESDELL & BEOW M, 175 West Medison-et.

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m. Dr. H. T. SANBORN, 137 W. Washington-et. m. Dr. H. T. SANBORN, 157 W. Washington.-st.
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1 a 4-story and basement building, 58:156 feet, in a good
location on the South Side; engine, steam-elevator and
fixtures for sale very cheep; possession given May 1. Inquire of W. P. CURTIS, Room 15, 128 Rest Madison-st. W ANTED—A LIVE AND ACTIVE TENANT, LADY
W or gentleman, for the best room in Canton, O.,
wherein it ocarry on the millinery or manta-naking business. With a capital of \$5,000, a successful, paring business can be done. Address Box 20, Canton, Stark County, Onlo.

ty, Ohio.

WANTED—BINDERY—SOME GOOD PARTY TO connect a first-class binders with our establishment. A fine room in cur new building and plenty of work guaranteed. Address for particulars GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Ind. WANTED-SMALL SECOND-HAND SAFE FOR cash. Give price, size, and full description. Address G St, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. FOR SALE-PONY-FINEST IN THE CITY; BOY 6 years old can handle him. Address F M, Tribune

office.

FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE HORSE, FAMILY CAR-riage, phaeton, blankets, etc., for each or real estate.

Address F & Tribuns office.

FOR SALE—FINE SINGLE SLEIGHS AT DIS-count of \$40 below regular price. M. C. WILBUR, 157 Michigan av. Count of \$60 below regular price. M. C. WILBUR, 187 Michigan. 47.

TROTTERS! TROTTERS! TROTTERS! FROM TROTTERS! TROM Michigan. 47.

TROTTERS! TROTTERS! TROTTERS! FROM TROTTERS! TROM TROTTERS! TROT

TO REST-PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW PIANOS SLAV-SLAVE VAN BERNE.

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large lot, on West Washington-et., offered at a bargain.

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Baal Estate Office, its Dearborn-et., Honore Block.

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owner, ALBERT CRANE, its Monroe-et. OR SALE AT A BARGAIN LOTS ON WEST-ern-av., Laxington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbelliar, arties wishing to brild—so money required down. In-mire at 18 South Clark-st., in bank. quire at 18 South Clark etc., in bank.

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GOODMAN & COV., 79 Destroorset.

FOR SALE—19 LOTS ON STEWART-AV. AND
Hanover-etc., corner Prips-thridest., man sestion and
successionard; picto low and terms cast, NN TORR &
LEIR, Hoom it Nixon Suliding, porthesist corner Monroo and Lakisho-sts.

TOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON WALLACE ST., NEAR T. Thirty-fourth., Trigitly, price, \$80; terms casy, SNYDER & LER, M Mixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle etc. Monroe and LaSalle etc.

FOR SALE -84, tec CASH -87 WEST LAKE-ST, store and dwelling, Eleft, and barn, all new; lot size to allay. G. P. BAY, SE North Clark etc.

FOR SALE -SOUTH DRARBORS - ONE-STORY trans and basement, if rooms, lot Skillo, near Thirtesthest. BN YDER & LER, 14 Nixon Building, north-sail corner Monroe and LaSalle-siz. COTHER MORPOS AND LASAILS SIDE HOUSE WIFT All meders improvements, for \$9,000, on casy terms it is very cheap. Apply to BARKER & WAIT, it Dearborn-s. Dearborn-et.

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FOR SALE -HALSTED-ST.—SIX LOTS FRONTING

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F. house, 5 rooms, to 17x125, sear Robey.st. SNYDR
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Taining nine rooms, good sizes and brick basement, newly plastered and painted; in years' lease. M.

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At the St. Julien European Hotel, ild Dearby Ty UR-NIGHT OR RENT-ROOMS SINGLE OR Ex-Chand corner in inhed; rent moderate. Apply stands of the sta

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To one suitable for life insurance; one suitable for local
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PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED WITH ORD, IN A BUSINESS established three years, paging fide per south. Call or address If South Claffe-te, Room St.

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OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEERS, & State Wellis, and Saturday, originalitus, household groots, and forests, originalitus, household groots, and general merchandine; edvances made on consignant or groots merchandics; edvances made on consignations or groots previous edvances; will odd other than also done at auction prints; good storage at low man.

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At to 584, American Novelty Company, 113. East Madison-sts, Room 28. Madison and Hairted-sts.

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So de general housework or second work. Best of reference. Call or address % Wrightest.

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506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNIS de front rooms, suisable for gentleman and wi Also single room for a gentleman. Heleronces require

DOARD.

THE ENGINEER.

THE STORMER.

THE STORMER.

THE STORMER.

THE Willage Engineer reported back the potting for the present of Winchesser Half for the opening of control of the plate and found said street traced thereon of feet wide, and it was referred to the Clerk to extanine the records.

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The superintendent of Public Works reported as fetalloc all the plate and the location and distances with reached a fine and the location will be contractor.

The superintendent of Public Works reported as the superintendent's report a superintendent of Public Works and the superintendent's report as coepied and placed on file, and than the traces of the life of the post of the way gate by a number of the location and the plate and Henry County, Ill. Machinery in fine running ords For particulars and terms apply to GEO. M. GRIFFER, on the premises, or to WM. T. BAKER, No. 8 La naille-st.

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No RENT.—OF FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE \$1.50 Websites.
No R

TO EXCHANGE TO EXCHANGE—A FIRE NEW OCTAGON FRONT brick read and seven with between cold water, bath-ream, furnace, with pot and side is lightly, or Green, contact of cold-set. Espandale, Hith-ream, stone of the cold-set of the TO EXCHANGE FOR AN IMPROVED FARM OR Income to the control of the c WILL TRADE A NICE, WELL INFROVED SMALL of these, the silice from the city, on a railroad, for city or substrains property, and put in about \$1,000 cash. WILLS & CARMAN, 173 Labalte-st.

TO EXCHANGE CASH, SHORT-TIME PAPER, and real estate for a short of greeks, city or country, or farm. 140 LaSalte-st., Room \$2.

LOST AND TOUND. JOST-ON SATURDAY EVENING ON WES-Washington-st., or at the Globe Theatre, a few tig-set. Leave information at the Globe. SEWING MACHINES.

THREE IMPROVED SINGER AND TWO GROVE

WASHINGTON.

nued Yrom the Pirst Page.)

ministration Congressimal chain an artist, so its property of a stone-quarry.

BUJLER'S INTERNAL EXPENUE GRAB.
The investigation of Messars. Foster, of Ohio, de Beck, of Kenuncky, sub-committee of the ays and Messas Committee, to inquire into Inmal Revenue affairs, is bringing to light some ingular facts. Among other things recently voloped is a little job wherein. Ben Butter has ovided well for a personal friend, and without triment to his own pockot. While the legistive, judicial, and executive appropriation Il was pending in 1872, Ben Butter, and an examber of Congress from New York of the me of Kelsey, endeavored to secure e adoption of an amendment in minittee to authorize and direct the cretary of the Treasury to employ three perms to hunt up and collect unpaid and unrewited internal revenue taxes, allowing them as case of informers a molety of one-half. Prior the adoption of this amendment, this class of sincess could be done by anybody. The records of Probate Judge's office afforded a good field for see people to work in, as there could be found ficially set forth the facts with regard to legabusiness could be done by anybody. The records of a Probate Judge's office afforded a good field for these people to work in, as there could be found officially set forth the facts with regard to legacies and bequeets upon which the taxes had not been paid. This was the source of the principal part of the revenue derived by professional informers. This amendment was defeated through Gen. Garfield's opposition in the House Committee. Butler and Kelsey secured its adoption, however, in the Senate. When it came to the House, the latter body refused to concur, and it was not until the bill had been in the hands of three successive Conference Committees that the House finally agreed to it. Under the laws thus amended, Butler secured the appointment as official informer of his friend Sanborn, of New York. Kelsey secured the appointment of his particular friend, and the third person is named Green, and lives in this city. Sanborn has been particularly active, and has secured the payment of such taxes to the amount of \$374,000, one-half of which of course he pocketed. The other two have not been so active, but they have done probably well. Sanborn was recently arrested for colluding with a Collector in New York, the arrangement being that the Collector would make it a point to fail occasionally to make collections, and Sanborn would make the collection and take his moiety, dividing with the Collector. His arrest was made at the instance of a District-Attorney. Butler, however, imagined that Commissioner Douglass was to be credited with the arrest was made at the instance of a District-Attorney. Butler, however, imagined that Commissioner Douglass was to be credited with the arrest was made at the instance of a District-Attorney. Butler, however, imagined that Commissioner Douglass was to be credited with the arrest was made at the instance of a District-Attorney. Butler, however, imagined that Commissioner Douglass was to be credited with the arrest was made at the instance of a District-Attorney. Butler, however, imag

TRANSPORTATION. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Senator Morton states that in his forthcoming speech he will not undertake the endorsement of any particular railroad line or scheme or proposition looking to an adjustment of the Chicago transportation difficulty. The speech will be solely devoted to an examination of the question as to the rights of Congress to put in execution the results of

of Congress to put in execution the results of their labors, in the shape of such a plan for the solution of the vexed question as their investigations may suggest to be advisable.

St. PHILLIP CANAL.

Gen. Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps, will make his report in a few days. It will generally be in favor of the feasibility and utility of the St. Phillip ship-canal near the mouth of the Mississippi. Gen. Barnard's report will favor a system of jettless.

SATURDAY'S MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the friends of cheap transportation, which was announced to be held at the Capital Saturday night, was a failure, not more than fifteen Congressmen being present. An attempt to rally members who are, or pretend to be, interested in the object of these meetings, will be made next Saturday. The Democratic minority of the House Committee on Railroads and Canais, it is said, have agreed to dissent from the action of the Republican majority in reporting Mr. McCrary's Railroad bill with a favorable recommendation. As party considerations have thus been brought into action in comection with the cheap-transportation question, it is regarded as at least doubtful whether the Saturday-night meetings can be made harmonious and profitable.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED UNDER THE LAW OF 1867.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The following is an exhibit of proceedings in bankruptey in United States Courts, with a statement of cases in bankruptey in said Courts, and their dispo-sition, from March 2, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1872;

The state of 1871.

In the statement of real and the real

to retain the amount charged for the transporta-tion of mails and carrying service.

The Company sak the United States to guar-antee interest on their 5 per cent bonds, running for thirty years, to a limited sum per mile. In consideration of such accommodation, the Com-pany propose to pay to the Government a liberal per cent of its gross earnings, thus securing the

Government from loss.

ALABAMA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will to-morrow take up the case of Sykes, who contests the Senatorial seat of Spencer, present incumbent from Alabama.

THE FINANCES.

THE FINANCES.

DEMAGOGING WITH THE CURRENCY—"MOVING THE CEAPS"—KELLOOG, LOGAN, WRIGHT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1874.

Congress is a peculiar body. When a man runs for it, he must have some object in his mind; but it appears that he commonly forgets it before he comes here. We see him

FRECIPITATED ON ALL FOURS
into the Capitol halls. He votes for all the mistakes of a pravious Congress, and goes wroug

into the Capitol halls. He votes for all the mis-takes of a previous Congress, and goes wrong on all the questions before the present one. Back-Pay he takes a chivalrons view of. The Salary-Grab he defends on the highest moral grounds. He is, preferce, an inflationist, thinks gold barbarous, and believes that a proper Con-gress ought to appropriate extensively, and leave to the Executive the bother of raising the rev-anne. There are not enough men in Congress enue. There are not enough men in Congress without some bill or bills to spend something to make a committee of. If you will take two or three hundred of these representative bills, and generalize them, you will find that they are all of a speculative class, just like the past policy of the party, to use general taxation for the of the party, to use general taxation for the stimulation of localities or special interests. I have often thought that the American Congress was a body annually assembled to dissipate the property of the United States. The object of all statesmanship is to get the last acre of the public land. Thievery is inborn in a good deal of the American character. Thirty years ago, we stole from our neighbors, Spain and Mexico, and added the discipline of arms bery. But at present we are manifest destinations en famille. Our lusts are turned it wards. The nation faces away from its coasts, and behaves like a certain animal known t mythology which turned himself outside in, an subsisted upon the residue of himself.

and, strangely enough, nobody has moved to obtain a historic portrait of Mr. Alicawber to be engraved upon these promissory notes, with the motto: "Thank God that note is paid with this one." However, if Mr. Micawber can had, we might put Senator Logan and Wendell Phillips at opposite ends of this currency. Mr. Bill Kelley, the Boanerges of the House, the lively conch of finance, wants a convertible bond.

First we have a class of bills for what I may

This appears to be based upon a sys-tem of financial evaporation and con-densation. Your bond is the gentle rain from Heaven upon the place beneath; your currency is the Divine afflatus that rises in time of need and "moves the craps." All true legislation is based on moving the craps. If you can move your crap, you can lay golden eggs every day in the year; but a crap that will not move must have detected some obstacle in If you can move your crap, you can lay golden eggs every day in the year; but a crap that will not move must have detected some obstacle in the currency, and stayed fast where it grew, in order to correct our economical knowledge. It is apparent to Mr. Kelley that all which we owe is better than hard money, and that it is a crime against Nature and opportunity to permit our obligations to be merely passive. "Put your obligations to be merely passive. "Put your obligations to be merely passive. "Put your obligations in motion," says Mr. Kelley; "let 'em get value by their own acceleration. Evaporate 'em! Collect 'em into clouds to confuse the range of vision, purify the aur. fructify the torrid pocket, and, in short, move the craps."

Here there is a gleam of intelligence in the American mind, and particularly in the Congressional mind, aby particularly in the Congressional mind, aby particularly in the Congressional mind, beyond which it never goes. We legislate by gleams. It seems assured that what we owe has no business to be roosting in this way, but, like a demand-note indefinitely postponed by the drawer, had better be arranged for an infinite renewal, and called square. To give it company and stability, it is only requisite to draw a good many more notes, renew these also infinitely, fund 'em overnight, so that they shall bear interest while we sleep, get them into the gaseous stale next morning, and blow them into circulation. Thus our penalties shall all go for responsibility; behind us, like the granite ribs of the world, shall stand our debts, running off rills and rivers of currency to descend into the plains and prairies, and "move the craps." The

being then in a minority, by virtue of the rule best the House in session for thirty-eight hours on one occasion. The presence of a large number of new members who did not fully appreciate the importance of the rule, and who supposed that to follow Butler, Garfield, Blaine, and Maynard was to be loyal, was taken advantage of to push the amendment through. If the matter should be brought up again, there is reason to believe that the recent action will be rescinded.

[70 the Associated Press.]
THE SUPPRINE COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—It is expected that the Judges of the Supreme Court will soon take a recess.

The new Chief Justice will take his seat on the re-assembling of the Court.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

The plan of relief for the Southern Pacific Railroad, which will soon be introduced in Congress, is briefly as follows:

All lands of the Company to be sold by a Commissioner appointed under authority of the United States, and the proceeds placed in the Tressury to the credit of the Company. The Government is the standard, the country's production is worth what it will bring in gold. If promissory notes bushed of wheat in commodity will be a better part of the country of the united States, and the proceeds paced in the Tressury to the credit of the Company. The Government Special Dispatch to The Creek.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The work of extricating vessels from the jam occasioned by the freshet last Thuruday was completed Saturday night. Buffalo Creek is now clear of ice, and boats are moored to the docks. The work of repairing will begin immediately. The total amount of damage will not exceed \$60,000, as stated before. CAPITAL AND LABOR

is more provincial than to see a young nation, with an immature and vealy statesmanship, resolving by statute law that the world must wheel on immemorial traditions and accept its dictum. Perhaps the worst form of demagogue is a financial demagogue, who is ready to bridge over a period of penalty for past excesses by trifling with the oldest standards of right and authority. There is less difference between a Socialist, an Athoist, a Despot, a Free-Lover, and a Currency-Demagogue, than people think. Ignorance, illusion, brass, and prodigacy underlie the propositions of each. Whoever distruist for mere convenience, vote-getting, or popularity, the received medium of human transactions in all ages, the passport through barbarism and civilization, the only touch of Nature which makes the world kin,—specie,—has no right to complain when somebody else distrusts the family relation, the malienable rights of man, or the foundation of society, in the belief in something eternal and Divine.

TUDEE WRIGHT.

The bland, affable, and butter-melting Judge Strike of the Ship Carpenters at Camden, N. J.

They Resist an Attempted Reduction of Wages.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—A general dis-Affection has broken out among the ship carpenters employed in the numerous yards at
Camden, New Jersey. The trouble began in
the extensive establishments of Taylor &
Mathias, and Day, Carter & Day, until
now it has become widespread, and a total
suspension of work has followed. A relation, the inalienable rights of man, or the foundation of society, in the belief in something eternal and Divine.

The bland, affable, and butter-melting Judge who sits in the Senate vice Grunes, has also spoken has piece. He transfers to the paper dollar all the virtues of gold, as a radical Catholic in the States of the Church transfers the Divine body and blood to the hread-wafer and then eats it. But he will burn you if you do not see as much. The paper-money has appreciated, he says, Jas the panic increased. Children cried for it. Jews hearded it. Only Richarson spent it gamesomely. At this point you could see Mr. Morton taking a deep interest in what Judge Wright had to say. The evil was, said the Judge, in the high-pressure style of doing business in this country. That's what made the panic!

But what made the high-pressure style of doing business? Merely that which made a promissory currency; the hypothecation of our possibilities, and even our illusions, into bonds and money, bearing interest which we could not redeem nor return. We have repudiated, or, as the phrase has it, "defaulted," interest in nearly 200 railroad enterprises, from the Bay of New York to Puget Sound and Texas. The currency appreciated because it was comparatively reasonable beside those anterprises; but, had it been made "elastic" and "convertible," like the bonds of the aforesald schemes, and "inflated" at the will of the Kelleys and Wrights, where would we have been to-day? And where are we to-day, with the Secretary of the Treasury paying out legal-tenders without authority, as a whale-boatsman plays out hine on Moby Dick, or New Zeland Tom. "Suap," directly you may hear something; for there is no more limit to the amount of currency which a panic can absorb than to the amount of rope which a panic can absorb than to the amount of rope which a panic can absorb than to the amount of rope which a panic can absorb than to the amount of rope which a panic can absorb than to the amount of rope which a receptionally great whale c few days ago, the carpenters concluded to strike against a decrease of wages, which the employ-ers had determined to thrust upon them, and, calling a meeting, resolved to maintain their calling a meeting, resolved to maintain their position at all hazard. The wages which they have received up to within a few weeks ago averaged \$3.50 per day, but the embarrassing and stringent times produced by the panic compelled the employers, as they declare, to decrease the wages 50 cents per diem. The squabble is assuming an interesting phase, and now becomes more complicated every day, from the fact that both sides are equally determined to fight it out.

THE CARPENTERS seem to have the best side of the controversy however, as they maintain that the work which all the yards have upon the stocks is entirely under contract, and was accepted at the contract price of \$3.50 per day as wages allowed for. The Carpenters have furnished

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT to your correspondent which serves to show the

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT to your correspondent which serves to show the grievances of which thye complain:

The employers in the various ship-yards have at tempted to reduce our wages from \$3.50 to \$3 per day. It has been the prevailing opinion among the people a large, that we commenced the strike. It is not the men striking; it is the employers. They are not satisfied with the wages paid, although the vesselbuilding are now contracted for at a basis of \$3.50 per day.

binding are now contracted for at a basis of \$3.50 per day.

The strikers have a strong union, and are said to have sufficient funds in the treasury to continue the stand-out for some weeks.

Camden is the centre of an important wood and iron ship-building industry, and the builders have a large number of orders on hand which cannot be hurried on because of the present troubles. It is reported to-night that the disaffection has spread to other points in the State, and it now looks as if a general strike will ensue. The reports that have been telegraphed throughout the country relative to disturbances of the strikers are exaggerated and entirely unfounded. The strikers belonging to Camden number 2,500. ntirely unfounded. The amden number 2,500.

FOREIGN.

siderable Victory.

Illness.

dad newspaper has again been suspended for a

BATONNE, Jan. 26-Carlists report that San

tander and Portugualite surrendered unconditionally to their forces on the 22d inst., and that the entire Segovia battalion, a number of artillerymen, and engineers, 1,200 Remington and 400 Minte rifles, and two cannon fell into their

ITALY. Rows, Italy, Jan. 25.—The Pope has recovered from his recent indisposition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Jan. 26.—The new Parliament will meet on the 5th of March. London, Jan. 25.—Whalley was discharged from confinement yesterday on the payment of

Exploits of Two Graceless Rogues Exploits of Two Graceless Regues.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25,—It has leaked out that the two Treasury-warrant robbers, Williams and Moore, are the same graceless rogues who chiseled the Japanese Embassy out of \$5,000 in gold about a year ago, during the visit of the Embassy at the Capital. By representing to the innocent Orientals that the Arlington Hotel safe was insecure, they succeeded in becoming the trustees of the fund themselves. It is said they had a grand spree with the money thus acquired, visiting New York and other cities, and living like Princes while it held out. The Carlists Said to Have Won a Con-Recovery of the Pope from His Recent Madrid. Jan. 26—Admiral Topete has returned from Cartagena, and resumed his duties as Minster of Marine. The publication of the Ignali-

Insurance Agent Absconded. Insurance Agent Absconded.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 25.—George H.

Hamino, local agent of the Phoenix Mutual Life
Insurance Company, of Hartford, skipped out of
town a few days since, leaving his wife, and
taking with him, it is said, funds of the Company to the amount of about \$1,000. Rumors involve a strange woman in the scrape, but, owing
to an effort to keep the matter quiet as possible,
but very few facts connected with it are made
public. Hamlin's wife has gone to her friends
in Wisconsin. Hamlin has heretofore borne the
reputation of a courteous gentleman and an hore public. Hamlin's wife has gone to her friend in Wisconsin. Hamlin has heretofore borne th reputation of a courteous gentleman and an hor

Attempt of Prisoners to Burn a Jail. MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—An attempt was made yesterday morning, by prisoners confined in the Sardis, Miss., jail, to burn the building, in order to escape. But for the prompt efforts of the Sheriff, aided by citizens, the jail would have burned and the prisoners would have perished with it. As it was, but little damage was done

Forgery on a Hartford Bank. Beath Not Caused by Any Vital Arterial Connection—The Bodies Preserved—Proposed Sale to a Museum or Medical College.

New York, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Mount Airy, N. C., says Dr. William Hollingsworth, who attended the Siamese twins, is of the onion.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. Mrs. Scott-Siddons is to give readings in La-Salle, Ill., on Wednesday evening.

—The Amherst College Boating Association has unanimously resolved not to row at Sara-

toga.

—Emma Sheridan, aged 7, a daughter of
Michael Sheridan, of Columbus, O., yesterday
found a bottle containing some poisonous liquor
in a cupboard at home, drank freely of it, and

found a bound of the control of the

utes. Capt. Rogers and two of the crew were lost.

—A monster school-concert has been projected, to take place in East Saginaw. Mich., some time in disch or April. Some 800 children will participate, and they will be assisted by the best amateur singers of the valley. The scheme provides for two concerts, one of which will be under the direction of Prof. Roney, and the other under that of Prof. Keinath.

—The Pacific Stock-Yards of St. Louis have been purchased by the National Stock-Yard Company of East St. Louis, for \$250,000. It is said that the North Missouri yards will also be bought by the same Company, and that the entire livestock business of St. Louis will soon be concentrated in East St. Louis.

—Capt. Ed. F. Dix, an old and prominent steamboatman of St. Louis, has been missing since Thursday afternoon, and his friends are beginning to feel alarmed for his safety. Capt. Dix lost a son by death about two months ago, and since that time he has been a good deal depressed in spirits, and it is apprehended that he may have wandered away in aberration of mind, or committed suicide in some out-of-the-way place.

—A contemptible exhibition of petty malice was

may have wandered away in aberration of mind, or committed suicide in some out-of-the-way place.

—A contemptible exhibition of pettymalice was made at Aurora, Ill., yesterday evening. A large congregation had gathered to hear a lecture from Dr. Hawley, Senior Warden of the church, on the canses that led to the formation of the Beformed Episcopal Church, with which he is believed to be in sympathy. Some malconteut disconnected the pipe from the metre and drove in a wooden plug, and then restored the pipe to its position. As no gas could be had, the audience dispersed. Many Episcopalians in Aurora lean toward the new Church.

—Saturday, two strange men went the rounds of Yorkville, Ill., visiting the salcons and inspecting the hotel stables. One of them was found yesterday morning, lying under the manger in one of the stables of the Dunbar House stables. It is doubtful whether he can live. It is alleged here, though without sufficient grounds, that a scheme had been laid to steal some of Mr. Dunbar's horses. The wounded man gives his name as Thomas Connor, and says he has a married brother living at Ainsworth Station.

—The case of Gilbert Cooley vs. G. H. Flanders, on trial in McGregor, Ia., resulted Saturday in a verdict for plaintiff for \$445. The case in question has excited more than ordinary interest, as it involved the question of the liability of inn-keepers for the property of their guest. The history of the case is briefly as follows: In September, 1872, Gilbert Cooley came to McGregor, and put up with G. H. Flanders, proprietor of the Evans House. During the night the Evans House barn was consumed by fire, and with it Mr. Cooley's team of horses, one set of harness, and one set of bugg-cushoms, valued at \$345, the amount of the judgment. The case was tried in the District Court, before Judge Milo McGlathery.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—PROBABILITIES—For the southern portion of New England, thence southward to Virginia, generally clear and celd weather will prevail, with northerly to westerly winds and high barometer. For northern New England and thence westward to Lakes Eric and Huron, partly cloudy and cold weather, with northerly to westerly winds, and possibly light snow. For the Southern States cast of the Mississippi River, low temperature and northerly winds veering to southerly, with generally clear weather on the Atlantic coast, and

partly cloudy weather in the Mississippi Valley. For the Ohio Valley and theace westward to Kansas, clear or fair weather, with southeasterly to southwesterly winds, falling barometer, and a slight rise of temperature. For the Upper Lake region, and thence westward to Nebraska and Minnesota, falling barometer slightly rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, and possibly light snow in the Upper Mississippi Valley and near Lake Superior.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Proposed Consolidation of the Milwankee & St. Paul Debt.

The Affairs of the Road in a Highly Satisfactory Condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A meeting of the Directors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-The matters before them were of great impo-tance. There are now five or six different kind of bonds, representing \$26,265,000 mortgaged in debtedness, and \$245,000 income bonds. It was informally agreed to

MAKE A COSSOLIDATED MORTGAGE.
on the whole property for \$35,000,000, to exon the whole property for \$35,000,000, to exchange for all the present bonds of every class, to provide steel rails, and to build two bridges across the Mississippi River. It was also informally agreed to apply all the net earnings of the year, which the Company are confident will be fully 7 per cent on both classes of stock, to stockholders in these new bonds. The proposed bonds will be of two kinds—\$10,000,000 currency bonds. A well-known English banker has made an offer for several millions of the first class. The officers of the Company estimate

EARNINGS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR at over \$1,000,000. The increase last year over 1872 was \$208,500, with a light winter's business; and it is estimated the increase for the first three months of the present year will be more than \$90,000. The first two weeks of January show an increase of \$174,000, and not more than one-half the crops of those portions of Wisconsin, lows, and Minnesota tributary to the St. Paul Road have yet came forward.

The Company have laid 140 miles of steel rails, and they intend to lay 100 miles more, completing the line east of the Mississippi River.

OBITUARY.

Adam Black. London, Jan. 26.—Adam Black is deady SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The fare on the stages of the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company has been reduced to 6 cents.

—Thirty new members connected themselves with Section 1 of the Workingmen's Association at a meeting held Saturday night.

—It is now believed that Mir. Louis Wahl will be rejected by the Common Council as the nominee for member of the Board of Public Works.

Works.

—The motion for a new trial in the McMahon divorce case has been denied by Judge Moore, and a decree was entered on the ground of and a decree was entered on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

—A general feeling of indignation at the attack of the Times upon Mayor Colvin was expressed at the City Hall Saturday. The Mayor stated that the only reason he could conceive of was the failure of the Times to get the city printing.

—A suit has been brought by the Assignee in Bankruptey of Frederick H. Gould against the National Life Insurance Company, its officers and Directors who were also officers and Directors of the Franklin Bank, to compel the payment of a policy issued upon the life of Harry Gould, who died in September, 1873. The Company is in bankruptey, with assess stated to amount to \$150,000, of which nothing can be found but a few old books and papers. It is proposed, in this suit, to ventilate the management of the Company, which appears to have been organized for the payment of dividends, not losses.

The National Capital.

The National Capital. The National Capital.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan is in Washington to argue before the House Committee on Military Affairs against a reduction of the army.

—The Senate was not in session Saturday, and the session of the House was wholly devoted to speech-making. Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, gave his views concerning civil-rights, and, in doing so, provoked a spirited response from Cain, a colored member from South Carolina. The Hon. H. S. Bundy, of Ohio, made a speech on the finances.

on the finances.

—Louisiana affairs were the theme of general conversation in Washington on Saturday. It is said that President Grant favors the ordering of a new election, and a message from him advo-

Miscellaneous.

J. Nelson Tappan has been elected Assignee of Howes & Macy, bankrupts, of New York.

—The citizens of Rockford, Ill., have subscribed \$100,000 to secure the location of a watch factory in that city.

—An adjourned meeting of citizens in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Saturday, to devise means for the relief of the unemployed was a complete failure.

—A fire at Charleston, Ill., Friday night, destroyed the flouring mill of Gage & Chelton. The property was valued at \$40,000, and insured for \$25,000.

—J. B. Helm was killed in open court at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday, by John Ferguson. Helm was on trial for the murder of Ferguson's father.

—Mr. Page McCarty, of Richmond, Va., who

father.

—Mr. Page McCarty, of Richmond, Va., who killed John B. Mordecai in a duel, last May, has been found guilty of involuntary manslaughter, and fined \$500. The defense asked for a suspension of judgment and moved to set aside the verdict.

—Preparations were made by the police in New York on Saturday night to control any violent demonstrations by the workmen of that city,

ASSASSINATION IN BERLIN.

Fearful Record of Crime in the Prussian Capital-Men and Women Murdered and Robbed in Broad

Berlin (Jan. 4) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

"Berlin is getting to be very unsafe," said a policeman to gas the other day. "This morning we found the body of a man in a lonely suburb, murdered and robbet. Last evening a woman's throat was cut on her own starrway, as she was descending to the street. The day before yesterday a merchant was gagged and robbed in his own store. There are a good many villains about." bout."
"Yes, indeed," added another cheerfully

"Yes, indeed," added another cheerfully,
"look well to your doors and windows."
Good advice this, and a small dealer in arms here in the city has a placard in his window which reads: "In view of the growing insecurity of Berlin, gentlemen are advised to buy and carry one of my new and improved pocket-pistols. Price —." That this was not a mere commercial maneuvre on the part of the small merchant is abundantly proved by the daily publice-records. The Bourse Gazette has lately published a list of the more notable assassinations during November and December, and I hope and believe that no other city in Europe can show such a reckoning.

tions during November and December, and I hope and believe that no other city in Europe can show such a reckoning.

On the 4th of November a tailor was mortally wounded and robbed in the Schul-strasse, and a workman dangerously stabbed in the Gitschiner-strasse; on the 7th a laborer was robbed in the Hamburger-strasse; 2th, a gentleman was seized before his own house, dragged into the hall, and robbed; 16th, St. Philip's Church was plandered; 30th, a goldsmith was stabbed and robbed in his own shop.

The mouth of December shows an improvement even on this. On the 7th a man was beaten down and robbed in a leading thoroughfare; 12th, a widow in the Neue Konigs-strasse was stabbed and robbed in her own hall; 11th, a bricklayer was found dead and robbed on the bank of the Wiesen Canal; 13th, a woman named Springer was found dead and robbed in her own house; 14th, a laborer was robbed and left for dead in the Choriner-strasse; 18th, a tinker was chloroformed and robbed; 25th, a cigar-dealer, Schunemann, was attacked and overpowered at midday in his own shop, in the busy Commandanten-strasse and robbed; 27th, an attempt was made to breakinto a shop, and the proprietor was threatened with a knife, &c.

Some of these cases were particularly atrocious. Take that of the woman Springer. Her

a snop, and the propersor was threatened with a knife, &c.

Some of these cases were particularly atrocious. Take that of the woma: Springer. Her husband returned home late, and found his wife in bed, as he supposed, asleep, but when he threw back the ciothing he revealed a ghastly corpse, the head rearly severed from the body by a knife. The case of the cigar merchant, Schunemann, attracted the most general notice. The day after Christmas, about noon, two ruffians entered his shop, attacked him with knives, emptied the till, and, locking the door behind them, coolly waiked off. The victim was found some hours later, and now lies at a hospital, barely alive, but speechless. There is not the slightest clus to the robbers, and it is not even certain that Schunemann could give any information, even if he were conscious.

The prevailing atrocity of these crimes reveals mation, even if he were conscious.

The prevailing atrocity of these crimes reveals a very desperate spirit among the criminal classes. In ordinary times thieves shrink from mur-

a very desperate spirit among the criminal classes. In ordinary times thieves shrink from murder except as a last resort, and they deliberately plan murder only when the promised reward is very great. But in the daily murders now, none of the victims are rich, and most of them belong to the poorest. The workman on the Wiesen-Caual was murdered for 20 thalers, and his murderers could hardly have expected more. The widow had only a little sum of money about her person. Even the eight merchint, Schunemann, had only 800 thalers; and, as he had been taking freely about it during the day, it is to be presumed that the assassins know just how much money he had. They were reckless enough to enter a shoff in broad daylight and murder a mau for 800 thalers. They do not hesitate to attack a woman at 4 o'clock on her own stairway when all her family is above, and cut her threat before her own son, who rushed to her reache. They attack workmen in lonely streets and kill them as ruthlessly as sheep. This is not the work of practiced hands; it is the work of an ignorant, brutal class, demoralized by war and military life, thrown out of work by the panic here, and driven by desperation to crime. It is the work of a whole population of bloodthristy, starving wretches, who, having adopted murder as a profession, are throwing terror into the whole city by their atrocities. There is no doubt about this last fact. These brutal and reckless deeds have seemed to ronder everything possible, and the most careful precautions useless. have seemed to render everything possible, and the most careful precautions useless.

THE ASIATIC CABEL

Departure of the Tuscarora to Lo-cate a Route for the New Enban-rine Wire.

—Louislana affairs were the theme of general conversation in Washington on Saturday. It is a new election, and a message from him decreased the present of the President and his immediate supporters, with presardion. In provides that the next election shall be held under the supervision of a Commission to be appointed by the President. There is a diversity of opinion as to whether this Commission to be appointed by the President. There is a diversity of opinion as to whether this Commission to be appointed by the President. There is a diversity of opinion as to whether this Commission to be appointed by the President. There is a diversity of opinion as to whether this Commission to be appointed by the President. There is a diversity of opinion as to whether this Commission of the Government.

—The Cuban Government is said to have designs on several of the esistes recently released the market for English securities.

—The is said that a majority of the members of a continuous contraction of the president is a second that the composition of the convention recently extend to the convention recently extend in the president of the convention recently extend to the convention of the thirty-eight members selected are supported than at first, it is a convention to the convention of the convention recently extend to the convention of the co

Paper in Japan.

The uses of paper in Japan are ludicrously various. It is used in daily life, in the drawing-room, the nursery, and the kitchen, in ways that are dark to a foreigner. A Japanese is never at a loss for a string, a sheet for a letter, a wrapper, a handkerchief, a towel, or a platter. In his bosom is a roll of paper, and what paper can accomplian is known only to the native of Japan. When Yezabure or Kintare cuts his finger, a bandage is applied, and tears are dried by the same article. The exquisitely-dressed young lady takes a roll of paper from her girdle, and lo! it becomes a handkerchief. Pass into the street on a rainy day in Yeddo, and you see for miles a panorams of moving disks of paper. Both umbrelias and parasols are made of paper, and a suit of oiled and water-proof clothes, ast, coat, trowsers, and shoes, may be bought almost anywhere in Japan. Boxes, pipe-cases, twine, dishes, tea-trays, carpets, chimneys, roastingtins for firing tea, windows, doors, partitions,

Paper in Japan.

and screens, are everywhere made of paper. The paneled walls of houses are made of hardened paper-pulp. Old Japanese armor is largely made of compressed lacquered paper. Perhaps Europeans adopted the custom of papering the walls of their houses from these people. The iveilings of the better classes of the Japanese people are always papered through the

Soldiers' Reunion

Soldiers' Reunion.

STERLING, III.

SOLDIERS AND COMBADES: At a large and enthusiastic meeting of old soldiers and citizens of Sterling and vicinity, it was resolved to hold a Grand Reunion of Soldiers in this city on Friday, Feb. 20, 1874 (the 22d falling on Sunday), to preserve the memories and cherish the friendships so surongly formed during the late War, that formed a part of our national history.

All soldiers, their families, and citizens of the entire Northwest are cordially invited to be with us on that occasion.

An oration will be delivered, on the afternoon of the said day, by Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois. A grand procession of military and old battle flags will also take place.

A grand banquet, free to all soldiers. Negotiations are in progress for a reduction of fare on all the railroads, of which due notice will be given.

on all the railroads, of which due notice will be given.

Executive Committee—W. M. Kilgour, J. W. R. Stambaugh, Army of the Cumberland; R. L. Wilson, Pay Department; W. C. Robinson, J. M. Patterson, R. S. Peebles, M. R. Adams, G. H. Drake, Army of the Tennessee; S. S. Auehmoedy; Army of the Potomac; D. Rard Rock (Mexican War), Army of the James; J. M. Wallace, Army of the Ohio.

GEN. W. M. KILGOUR, Chairman.

CAPT. W. H. CADWELL, SECTETAY.

MAJ. J. W. B. STAMBAUGH, COFFESPONDING SECTETAY.

The Longest Swim on Hecord.

The Norfolk Chronicle makes the death of Samuel Brock, a Yarmouth beachman, the occasion of recalling his extraordinary escape in October, 1835. A vessel was observed at sea about 1 p. m., with a signal flying for a pilot, bearing east, distance about 12 miles. Brock, who belonged to Layton's Company, with nine others, launched the yawl Increase, and steered for the object of their enterprise. About 4 o'clock they came up with the vessel, which proved to be the Spanish brig Paquette de Bilbos. Three of the beachmen went on board, and the remainder of the crew of the yawl were sent away. On their way home a terrific squall took the yawl's sails flat aback, and she capsized. In a few minutes all the crew, with the exception of Brock, were drowned. It was then about 6:30 p. m., and the nearest land was 6 miles distant—dead low water; and Brock remembered that the flood-tide would be setting off shore making to the southward, so that should he ever reach the shore he would have to swim and float at least 15 miles. The swell of the sea drove him over the Cross-sand ridge, and heathen got sight of the buoy of 8s. Nicholas' Gat, nearly opposite his own door, distant 4 miles from the land. He had now been five hours in the water. He next caught sight of a vessel at anchor. He got within 200 yards of the vessel and hailed her; a boat was at once lowered, and at 1:30 a. m., having swam seven hours and a half in an October night, he was asfe on the brig Betsy, of Sunderland, nearly 15 miles from the spot where the boat Increase was capsized. The Longest Swim on Re

Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo's life, which to strangers may have seemed one of splendid excitements, and crowned with ample compensations for his political vicissitudes, has been, to those who knew it best and nearest, a life of many and bitter afflictions. The most poignantly pathetic passages he has ever written, says a London paper, were transcripts from the tablets of the father's heart. One of two daughters whom he idolized, soon after an early and happy marriage, was drowned almost before his eyes; his eldest son, in whose literary brilliance there was more than a reflection of the father's genius, and in whose positical faith there was more than an echo of the father's voice, died suddenly on the eve of a family anniversary, and inst when the little circle had met together once more in France, at the close of the laments. Victor Hugo, GRAND TOWER (BIT AMERICAN SCOTCE

and just when the little circle had met together once more in France, at the close of the lamentable war. His wife had gone before, after a lingering malady, in the midst of those sombre years of exile. The sole surviving son has now died, leaving to Victor Hugo only a

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Jan. 26.—Arrived—Steamers Herder, from Hamburg; Anglia, from Glasgow; Mosel, from Bremen.

WOODS-At the house of her sister, Mrs Jane Harper, 18 Twenty-sixth st., on Sunday morning, Jan. 24, Martin Woods, a native of County Down, Ireland, aged 71 years. Woods, a native of County Down, Iraiana, agod 12 years. The Iuneral will be attended at No. 18 Twenty-aixth-si, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, at 19 o'clock. Prisends are invited to attend.

HERNAN—Jan. 28. Maggis, daughter of John and Mary Hostan, agod 12 years and 8 months.

Funeral Monday, thush, at 11 o'clock. Prisends of the lamily are juvited to attend.

12 Estatumore papers please copy.

CASTLE—Miss Mary Castle, on Saturdaay, the 28th inst., at 21 North Advest.

Tuneral services at the course on Monday morning, the Tuneral services at the course on Monday morning, the

Funeral services at the house on Monday morning, the 35th inst., at 11% o'clock. Friends will please accept this 15 Rockford, Ill., and Canton, Ohio, papers please MANNUR—In this city, Jan. 28, 1874, Edward Roman-la, infast son of Frank A. and Sarah A. Mansur, aged 3 nonths. Notice of funeral bureafter. Ear Hartford, Ct., papers please copy.

FF Hartford. Ct., papers please copy.

THOMAS—In this city, Jan. 19, 1874, at the residence
of his parents, No. 65 Peoria-at., Clark Myron, son at Gomer and Jennie Thomas, aged 4 years and 3 months.

227 Ution, N. X., papers please copy.

DONOHUR—Jan. 28, Ellen. beloved daughter of
Michael and Margest Donohue, aged 1 year and 1 day.

Funeral from family residence, No. 4 broom-st., corner
West Indiana, Monday, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock, by cars to
Calvary.

OST-ONE (LEFT) SEALSKIN GLOVE BETWEEN
L the Sherman House and Hace's Cyster Salcon. The
finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Burke's
European Hotel office.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS. Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, Dress Goods. Notions, Hats and Caps;
White Goods, Gloves, Hostery, &c.;
Table Cutiery and Silver-pisted Ware:
Gents' Overshirts and Wool Jackets;
Table and Floor Oil Cloths and Mattings!
Parian and Bohemian Goods;
Window Shades, Bed Comforters, & Carpets.
GEO. P. GORE & Co...
63 and 70 Wabash-84.

JAN. 28, AT 10 A. M.,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Including a line MEN'S and BOYS' BUFF., CONG., and BALS. GBO. P. GORE 4 CO., Stand 70 Websate SS. BY HODGES & CO.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE. No. 843 West Washington-st., Near the corner of Western-ev, on MONDAY MOEN-ING, Jan. 28, at 10 a. m. We will sell the entire contents to the content of th

By W. F. HODGES & CO., Real Relate Auctioneers and Commission Merchants Marble Frons Auction Rooms, 628 West Lake-st. Regular Auction Sales

Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at I p.m. Also There day real estate sie at 8 p.m. Special attention gives to cutside siele. Returns made on the same day of sais before leaving the residence. Consignments solicited. He eral advancements made on stocks of merchantise.

HODGES & CO., General Austingers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Between Dearborn and Clark.) REGULAR SALES BUGGIES, PHAETONS, & CUTTERS, HARNESS, &C., On WEDNESDAY, at 10 e'clock, at 108 Madison-al

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,
On THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at our salestoom, Madisco-et.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

VOLUME 27.

LACES.

LEITER

State & Washing

Call attention to nu in REAL LACES, which style, and cheapness, previous importations assortments Point Gas Applique Collars, Ha Barbes, Coiffures, Camatch), and Trimming I egant line of Point de P. Hdkfs. Sets and Trims at half former prices, ver fashionable; Valencier ming Laces, Collars, Fig greatly reduced from for full line Real Chantilly Laces, Fichures, Floures, Sashes, Barbes, Coiffure

Extraordinary attractic GUIPURE, YAK; and TRIMMING LACES, I below the ordinary cost tion. Our patrons and are invited to examine chasing elsewhere. COAL AND IRO

ROGERS 144 MARKET DEALERS IN ANTHRACITE AN

COA PIG IR

SCOTCH PIG (Varie LAKE SUPERIOR (Ch UNION IBON (Anthre

WROUGHT IRON

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, and For J. W. WALKER CLINTON C

The Best INDIANA Chall in the For Demostic Use or Beam, Indiana Lump, 93.50 per Ten | Indiana I le cente per Ten for delive Principal Office, 168 East Wa YARD 257, 26 and 271 Streenth As. u caps. Mines at Clinton, I

ומיחו ווויחח On Monday morning I will sell Lacker per ton delivered, and \$7.50 per ton in will be booked unless accompanied by th burgh. Lehigh, and all other Coals at la-feces—50 Rant Madison—41, 125 South Lumber-et., adjoining Sighteenth—61. If Pier near Lighthouse.

GENERAL NOTIC

On Thursday hast I took charge of the line for the Receiver, David L. Hough had been withdrawn two days, and was The Company have two stables, one at and one at Twenty-second-st. The Frun from the Twenty-second-st. She was to be to the twelve stages were run on Frairie-sv, on Wabaali-sv. Through running aller the same rouse much of Twenty-second ser. Has turned in only one-district of the ty the same number of stages running siltength the Frairie-sv. line is the Twenty-second particularly the Frairie-sv. Inc. is the Twent reliable information, and my or trend the fare-boxes had been tampered for the frairies of the twenty the fare-boxes had been tampered. dithough the Frairie-ev. line is the force of the process of the following the following the following the force of the following the force of the following the force of the following the following

A MEET Will be held this (Tuesday) evening, o'clock, at the Temple, corner of Wahsours, to deliberate upon the subject of logical College, under the supervision American Congregations. The follows appeared to address the meeting: Hon. SIMON WOLF, Washington, D. Rev. Dr. WISE, Cincinnati, C. A. B. FRANKLAND, Esq., of Meetings of Meetings of Meetings of Meetings of Meetings.

DISSOLUTIA
The conarinership heretofere existing derigned under the name of the Moire Company, in this day dissolved by mutual les withdrawing. The liabilities at the continue of the Moire of the Company of the Compa

NOTICI After February 1, 1894, the premium TAX CERTIFICATES, held by the co-lary will be raised to 5 PER CHNT. Chicago, Jun. 20, 1874. S. S. HAYI

PRINTERS, STATION SHIPPING TAGS, STRI GUM LAB

AT WHOLESALE AND RE CULVER, PAGE, HOY CONSUMERS will find it products to consumers. HIND will be to consumer the consumers of the

SOCIETY MEET Masonic,

The Lord Addres, or 12 Volont Lord